The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS.

GEN. BANKS TO HEAD THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS—THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS TO-MORROW—A POLICY TO BE DETERMINED ON—THE VOTE ON SECRETARY CHANDLER'S CONFIRMATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Ever since the assembling of Congress there has been a great deal of speculation as to who was to be Chairman of the Committe on Military Affairs of the House, and in all the prognosticating there has not been a name suggested for that place. While there were several aspirants for nearly every other Chairmanship not one named military affairs as his choice. The disposition of this place has, it is said, caused the Speaker no little thought, as there were none of the prominent Democratic Union officers elected or re-elected to this Congress. As it has been decided that Washington C. Whitthome, of Tennessee, an ex-Confederate, is to have the Naval Affairs Committee, it is not thought good policy to put an ex-Confederate General at the head of the Committee on Military Affairs. It is stated this evening upon good authority that it has been determined that Gen. Banks shall have this Chairmanship.

A Southern member said this afternoon that Banks would satisfy the ex-Confederate element in Congress for two reasons. It would be a recognition of the independent element, whose votes they were anxious to secure, and it would protect the party from the consequences of the feeling that would arise in the North if an ex-Confederate or doubtful man were given the place. It is therefore safe to predict that Gen. Banks will go to the helm of military affairs, and, he being thus disposed of, that Fernando Wood will have the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The committees may perhaps be announced earlier than was anticipated. Mr. Kerr when spoken to on the subject mentioned the 20th as the probable date, and the expectation has been general that the appointments would not be made sooner. It is said to-night, however, by some of his friends that such progress has been made with the list that it may be completed in time to be read in the session of Tuesday next. In that case an adjournment is talked of from Wednesday next to Jan. 6. The Senate, however, will hardly consent to adjourn till next week. There is anxiety on the part of many members of the majority to adjourn for the holidays as soon as possible, but there is no agreement reached, and a vote in the caucus of Monday may probably determine the date definitely. Mr. Kerr is reported as saying that he has more trouble in making up the committee on the District of Columbia than any other.

The meeting of the Democratic caucus called for to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock is likely to be an interesting and perhaps important occasion. It is called by Mr. Lamar to determine, if possible, a line of conduct to be pursued in the legislation of the session, and it is stated that the Democratic Senators will be invited to lend their advice and co-operation in shaping the policy to be decided upon. It seems that Mr. Lamar, as well as a large number of the Southern members, are disappointed at their defeat at the beginning of the session upon the Louisiana contested election case, as the result of which Mr. Frank Morey, the Republican, was admitted to his seat by the aid of Democratic votes. Quite an interesting story has leaked out in reference to this contest, by which it appears that this question was sprung by a preconcerted arrangement for the very purpose of testing the strength of the party upon this Louisiana business, with a view of opening up the whole question as to the legality of the Kellogg Government. It is said that Mr. Wood was selected to make the objection, because they did not want it to come from a Southern man. The signal defeat of the movement, and the avowed opposition of leading members on the Democratic side to any attempt to reopen that question, rather startled the gentlemen who took charge of the attempt, and they are very anxious now to have a "general understanding" as to a course of action, fully recognizing the fact that such defeats tend to weaken and make uncertain their party action. Lamar desires to appear as one of the leaders of the party, and he is anxious, therefore, to make its action as united as possible. Hence the caucus. There are but few men in the party informed of the reasons for calling the caucus, and few have even been consulted as to what shall be done. It is known, however, that it is now the intention to propose a line of policy that will prevent assault upon the appropriations for the Army and Navy, as was first proposed, and that it will lead to a general conservative action upon most questions. This course has been decided upon because it has been learned that a considerable portion of the party will not follow it into any excesses, and will unite with the opposition to defeat attempts upon the usefulness of any department of the Government. There is a good deal of feeling among some of the Northern Democratic members at the expressions of some of the members from other sections, and there is a feeling also among the Southern and Western men at what they term "an independence of action" on the part of such men as do not propose to be led by party dictation. If these conflicting elements can be harmonized there may be a line of policy laid down by the caucus to-morrow just to the country and fairly creditable to themselves. As to Fernando Wood's statement in a recent interview that he had no intention of reviving the Louisiana question, it is sufficient to refer to his speech in which he distinctly declared that that question would be raised at a proper time during the session.

The vote on the confirmation of Secretary Chandler in executive session of the Senate was taken by yeas and nays on the demand of Mr. Bayard. All the Republicans present voted for confirmation, as did also Senators Booth, of California, and Hamilton, of Texas, Independents. The Democrats who voted for confirmation were Eaton, of Connecticut; Key, of Tennessee, and Kelly, of Oregon. The Democrats who voted against confirmation were Caperton, of West Virginia; English, of Connecticut; Goldthwaite, of Georgia; Kernan, of New-York; Maxey, of Texas, and McCreery, of Kentucky. The Democratic Senators named above include all present who recorded themselves. Among those present who did not vote were Bayard, Bogg, Cockrell, Davis, Gordon, Johnston, Jones of Florida, McDonald, Merrimon, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stephenson, Thurman, and Whyte.

The following will show the specific items and amounts in the appropriations recommended by the several executive departments of the Government for New-York and vicinity for the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1877:

Salaries office of Assistant Treasurer	$153,980
Assay office	165,650
Collection of internal revenue, N. Y. State	299,500
Post Office and Court-house, Utica	50,000
Court-house and Post Office, New-York City	468,005
Rondout pier-light	3,200
Sand Spit beacon	3,500
Staten Island depot	10,900
Dunkirk light	5,000
Fort Schuyler	50,000
Willett's Point	75,000
Castle William	8,000
Fort Hamilton	10,000
Fort on site of Tompkins	50,000
Battery Hudson	30,000
Improving Dunkirk Harbor	40,000
Improving Buffalo Harbor	200,000
Improving Wilson Harbor	20,000
Improving Olcott Harbor	20,000
Improving Oak Orchard Harbor	6,000
Improving Pultneyville Harbor	21,000
Improving Great Sodus Bay Harbor	15,000
Improving Little Sodus Bay Harbor	17,000
Improving Oswego Harbor	200,000
Improving Ogdensburg Harbor	15,000
Improving Hudson River	73,000
Improving Rondout Harbor	74,000
Improving Port Chester Harbor	60,000
Removing obstructions, East River and Hell Gate	450,000
Dredging Hudson River front Jersey City	76 800
Improving Harlem River	40,800
Brooklyn Navy-yard	140,000

JUDGE DURELL'S SUCCESSOR.

THE PRESIDENT TO NOMINATE MR. BILLINGS, A NEW-ORLEANS LAWYER, FOR THE PLACE—THE NOMINATION LIKELY TO BE OPPOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The President has informed the Louisiana delegation in Congress that he will nominate, as a successor to Judge Durell, E. A. Billings, a New-Orleans lawyer, who has been prominently connected with all the Louisiana troubles. It was supposed a few days ago that Col. Williamson, Minister to the Central American States, would receive the nomination, but it is said that Senator West's influence prevailed in behalf of Billings. The nomination will be opposed in the Senate with great force, but so far as can be judged now without success. The appointment of a Judge for that district is of special importance, because there are many prosecutions of whisky cases in that city to be begun whenever there is a court to try them. One objection to the appointment of Billings, which is strongly urged, is his past connection as attorney with most of the cases which brought the political affairs of Louisiana so frequently and unfavorably before the country.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY.

THE TESTIMONY TAKEN LAST YEAR LAID BEFORE THE HOUSE—POSSIBLE ACTION REGARDING SCHUMAKER AND KING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The testimony taken last session in the Pacific Mail investigation was laid before the House by Clerk McPherson before his successor was elected. This action was in accordance with the resolution of the preceding House, and the present body cannot escape the responsibility of continuing the investigation. There has been some talk on this subject among members, and there is a disposition manifested to be severe in the treatment of those implicated by the testimony. Mr. Holman, it is understood, will introduce a resolution for the expulsion of the two members—Schumaker and King—who were particularly mentioned in the resolutions of the last House. Such a resolution, if offered, will probably go to the committee that takes charge of the testimony, and it will hardly be acted on till after further investigation. It is not believed that much additional information will be obtained by continuing the investigation, as there has been so long a time in which to destroy evidence and take care of witnesses. But probably there are facts enough already officially before the House to guide it in its duty.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE SENATE RESTAURANT KEEPER—CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS ON SCHOOL MATTERS—PINCHBACK'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Some comment having been created by the fact that Mr. Ferry, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, soon after the death of Vice President Wilson, removed Mr. Dempster, the keeper of the Senate restaurant, who was recently appointed by the late Vice President, it may be proper to state in justice to Mr. Ferry that the removal of Mr. Dempster was not made until an application for the position was presented by another person, signed by a majority of the members of the Senate, and it was in accordance with the wishes of the majority that the removal was ordered. Subsequently several Senators who had signed the application referred to withdrew their names, leaving Mr. Dempster backed by the majority, and the order for his removal was revoked. It is not the intention of Mr. Ferry to remove any one appointed by the late Vice President. Mr. Stetson, the page to Mr. Wilson, has been retained, and is acting as such to Mr. Ferry.

The frequent occasions that arise for information as to constitutional provisions in regard to educational subjects have led the Bureau of Education to request Dr. Hough, of Lowville, to prepare a pamphlet as the best answer that can be given to inquiries. It is believed to be complete in all that expressly relates to educational, literary, or scientific matters in the Constitution of each of the States from the beginning down to the present time. Since President Grant took his position on the school question applications for such information have increased.

During the former session of Congress the Senate postponed the vote upon seating P. B. S. Pinchback on his credentials to the second Monday of December—to-morrow. It is now said that action at that session does not make the question an order of the day, as it would have done had the session been continuous. A vote would, therefore, be required to take it up to-morrow, but this the friends of Pinchback do not desire, as Senators Alcorn, Logan, Dorsey, and Cragin, who would vote for him if they were present, are not in their seats. Pinchback is apprehensive of a design on the part of the Republicans to postpone action until after the adjournment of the Legislature, when, by the appointment of a person more acceptable to them, the next election could be carried, and two Republican Senators secured. Pinchback, however, is determined to have a vote as soon as all his friends are in their seats.

A trial of the new gun, similar in some respects to the Gatling gun, but more destructive in its character, will be made at the Washington Navy-yard in a few days.

DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENTS.

A SPEECH BY CONGRESSMAN RANDALL, OF PENNSYLVANIA—RETRENCHMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Democratic Jackson Association and the Metropolitan Club, after serenading Speaker Kerr and others last night, went at a late hour to the residence of Representative Randall, of Pennsylvania, and also serenaded him. In response to the compliment he spoke as follows:

FELLOW-DEMOCRATS OF WASHINGTON: I am under many obligations to you all for this evidence of your respect and confidence. During my service in Congress, covering a period of more than twelve years, I have had the counsel and advice of many of you who are now before me. That was during a political minority, when my suggestions on the floor of Congress had but partial weight. Now that I am one of a majority in the House of Representatives, I shall much more need the benefit of your knowledge and guidance. Come to me freely; warn me against that which is wrong and direct me toward that which is right. [Loud applause.] I am a friend of proper improvements in this District, but, in reference to our expenditures, we shall expect and demand strict accountability from those who govern here. Economy and retrenchment in the expenditures must in every direction be the rule of action. A full exposure of the wrong-doers and if possible their punishment will be our purpose. Great wrongs have been inflicted upon the property owners in this District by audacious, bad, and grasping men. We shall endeavor to rid you of all such during the coming two years, and in their stead we hope to place in control persons who will not bend their every energy to personal aggrandizement and individual gains, but, on the contrary, those who in their conduct will have in view only the public good. Again let me thank you and say good night.

THE WHISKY RING TRIALS.

THE SUITS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

THE CASE AGAINST REVENUE OFFICER HILL—RAILROAD AGENTS PAID FOR AIDING THE FRAUDS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 12.—The trial of Hill in the United States Court was continued on Saturday. The prosecution introduced Harry Veatch, son of Collector Veatch, of the First District, who testified that on the evening of Dec. 24 he, in company with Hill, visited the Patoka distillery, from which he observed smoke issuing when the establishment should not have been in operation. He relieved Lewis and put Hill in charge. He also testified to Hill being very active in ferreting out whisky irregularities and reporting them to head-quarters.

Harrison Miller, Storekeeper at Patoka, testified to having been on duty there in October, 1873, when Hill was present and had a private conversation with Bingham.

Capt. Wortman was recalled and gave evidence as to the active participancy of Hill in exposing whisky irregularities in his jurisdiction.

Charles E. Marsh, agent for the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad, related how he had made false entries of whisky shipments for the Binghams, for which he received $600 per month.

Hiram B. Snyder testified that he was Storekeeper at the Patoka distillery when Hill came there, and, as the establishment was in a bad condition, had fears lest the defendant, discovering the situation, should give information to Gen. Veatch. Bingham came to his relief, however, and took Hill "in tow" with satisfactory results.

Philip C. Eberwine, Gauger at Evansville, testified to having seen Julius Kaufman hand Hill an envelope at the rectifying house of the Binghams, which Kaufman afterward said contained defendant's pay.

John E. Phillips, Gauger at Patoka, said the Binghams named over a number of Government officers from whom they need have no fear, as they would not "peach," and among those mentioned was the defendant Hill. Witness related the circumstance of Hill having been sent to the Evansville distillery to make an official inspection of the premises, instead of doing which he reported to Gen. Veatch that all was correct; do not know that Hill ever received any money from the Binghams, but always understood he was in with the "ring."

James T. Pringle, railroad agent and telegraph operator at Patoka, testified that the Binghams paid him $50 per month for his assistance in shipping crooked whisky.

Hiram B. Snyder testified that Gordon B. Bingham told him who to be afraid of and who not, naming in the latter class Hogue, Brasher, Stewart, Hill, Browlee, and Powell, and intimating that all but Powell were in the "ring," and that the latter on account of his crippled condition was not able to investigate the condition of the distilleries. In 1874 John W. Bingham assured him the "ring" was safe, as Babcock was in it.

George Hager, a cooper, testified that crooked whisky was taken out of the Patoka distillery in daylight through the cooper shop.

INDICTMENT OF GEN. BABCOCK.

FULL TEXT OF THE BILL FOUND BY THE GRAND JURY IN ST. LOUIS—HE IS CHARGED WITH HAVING CONSPIRED WITH CERTAIN DISTILLERS TO DEFRAUD THE REVENUE.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Saturday contains the full text of the indictment found by the Grand Jury at St. Louis against Gen. Orville E. Babcock for alleged complicity in the whisky frauds. It reads as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI, ss.: In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. At the November term of said court, A. D. 1875.

The Grand Jury of the United States of America, duly impaneled, sworn, and charged to inquire in and for the Eastern District of Missouri, on their oaths, present that Orville E. Babcock and John A. Joyce, late of said district, on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at the said district, did conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together among themselves, and with John McDonald, Joseph M. Fitzroy, Alfred Bevis, Edward B. Frazer, Rudolph W. Ulrici, Louis Teuscher, John Busby, Gordon B. Bingham, and with certain other persons to the Grand Jurors aforesaid unknown, to defraud the United States of the internal revenue tax of seventy cents, then and there imposed by law upon each and every proof gallon of a large quantity, to wit: 1,000,000 proof gallons of distilled spirits thereafter to be produced at certain distilleries then and there situated in the City of St Louis, within said district, to wit: the distillery then and there occupied by the said Alfred Bevis and Edward B. Frazer, and then and there situated at the north-west corner of Barton street and De Kalb street in said City of St. Louis, and within said district; the distillery then and there occupied by the said Rudolph W. Ulrici, and then and there situated at the south-west corner of Cedar street and Main street in said City of St. Louis and within said district; the distillery then and there occupied by the said John Busby, and then and there situated at the south-west corner of Cass avenue and Eleventh street, in said City of St. Louis and within said district; the distillery then and there occupied by the said Gordon B. Bingham and John W. Bingham, and then and there situated at No. 1,313 Papin street, in said City of St. Louis, and within said district; that afterward, to wit, on the fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and at the said Eastern District of Missouri, the said Alfred Bevis and Edward B. Frazer, in pursuance of and in order to effect the object of said conspiracy, combination, confederacy, and agreement, so had as aforesaid, did remove from the said distillery, situated as aforesaid, at the north-east corner of Barton street and DeKalb street, in the said City of St. Louis, to a place other than the distillery warehouse situated upon and constituting a part of said distillery premises, to wit: To a place to the jurors aforesaid unknown a large quantity of spirits, to wit: 10,000 proof gallons thereof, upon which said spirits the internal revenue tax of seventy cents then and there imposed by law upon each and every proof gallon thereof had not been first paid, and thereby did then and there defraud the United States of said tax.

That afterward, to-wit, on the said 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1874, and at the said Eastern District of Missouri, the said Rudolph W. Ulrici, in pursuance of and in order to effect the object of said conspiracy, combination, confederacy, and agreement, so had as aforesaid, did remove from the said distillery, situated as aforesaid, at the south-west corner of Cedar street and Main street, in the said City of St. Louis, to a place other than the distillery warehouse, situated upon and constituting a part of the said distillery premises, to wit: to a place to the jurors aforesaid unknown, a large quantity of spirits, to wit: 10,000 proof gallons thereof, upon which said spirits the internal revenue tax of seventy cents then and there imposed by law upon each and every proof gallon thereof had not been first paid, and thereby did then and there defraud the United States of said tax.

That afterward, to wit, on the said 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1874, and at the said Eastern District of Missouri, the said Louis Teuscher, in pursuance of and in order to effect the object of said conspiracy, combination, confederacy, and agreement, so had as aforesaid, did remove from the said distillery, situated as aforesaid, at Nos. 2,808, 2,810, 2,812, 2,814, and 1,816, inclusive, North Second street, in the said City of St. Louis, to a place other than a distillery warehouse, situated upon and constituting a part of the said distillery premises, to wit: to a place to the jurors aforesaid unknown, a large quantity of spirits, to-wit: Ten thousand proof gallons thereof, upon which said spirits the internal revenue tax of seventy cents, then and there imposed by law upon each and every proof gallon thereof had not been first paid, and thereby did then and there defraud the United States of said tax.

That afterward, to wit, on the said 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1874, and at the said Eastern District of Missouri, the said John Busby, in pursuance of and in order to effect the object of said conspiracy, combination, confederacy, and agreement, so had as aforesaid, did remove from the said distillery, situated as aforesaid at the south-west corner of Cass avenue and Eleventh street, in the said City of St. Louis, to a place other than the distillery warehouse, situated upon and constituting a part of the said distillery, to wit, to a place to the jurors aforesaid unknown, a large quantity of spirits, to wit, 10,000 proof gallons thereof, upon which said spirits the internal revenue tax of seventy cents then and there imposed by law upon each and every proof gallon thereof had not been first paid, and thereby did then and there defraud the United States of said tax.

That afterward, to wit, on the said fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and at said Eastern District of Missouri, the said Gordon B. Bingham and John W. Bingham, in pursuance of and in order to effect the object of said conspiracy, combination, confederacy, and agreement, so had as aforesaid, did remove from the said distillery, situated as aforesaid at No. 1,313 Papin street, in the said City of St. Louis, to a place other than the distillery warehouse situated upon and constituting a part of the said distillery premises, to wit, 10,000 proof gallons thereof, upon which said spirits the internal revenue tax of seventy cents then and there imposed by law upon each and every proof gallon thereof had not been first paid, and thereby did then and there defraud the United States of said tax; that afterward, to wit, on the 1st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1874, and at the said Eastern District of Missouri, the said John A. Joyce, in pursuance of and in order to effect the object of said conspiracy, combination, confederacy, and agreement so had as aforesaid, did aid and abet in the removal from the distillery of Alfred Bevis and Edward B. Frazer to a place to the jurors aforesaid unknown of a large quantity of distilled spirits, to wit one thousand proof gallons thereof, upon each and every proof gallon of which said spirits the internal revenue tax of seventy cents then and there imposed by law had not first been paid, contrary to the form of the statute of the United States in such case made and provided, and against their peace and dignity.

DAVID P. DYER.

United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON.

THE BOATMEN TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE MODERATE WEATHER—THE RIVER FULL OF FLOATING ICE—MANY BOATS LIKELY TO BE FROZEN IN.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 11.—The moderate weather of yesterday and the day previous infused sudden hopes into the minds of steam-boat men and freighters who had steamers, barges, and canal-boats frozen in along the Hudson when the intense cold snap occurred about the first of the month, and there is a rush now to get heavily-laden boats through to New-York, and empty ones back to points north. At 11 o'clock this morning the steamer George A. Hoyt passed here going north, en route for Rondout, having eleven tiers of canal-boats in tow, each tier containing three boats. About noon the famous ice king, the Norwich, was seen off Esopus Light-house, preceded by a tug-boat, bound south. The Norwich had forty heavily-laden barges, canal-boats, &c., in tow, all bound for New-York. She was laboring hard in heavy ice, but will probably work her way out, though the attempt is a dangerous one, as all the ice is new, strong, and sharp. North of Rhinebeck, at noon, a tug was seen in the middle of the river, having a sloop in tow, bound north. She was in the centre of a heavy field of ice, and did not seem to make much progress. Off Cruger's Island, between Barrytown and Tivoli, an unknown sloop is ice-bound in the middle of the river, and will have to lie there until Spring. The propeller Andrew Harder, with a heavy freight, left Catskill for New-York yesterday afternoon, but was obliged to put into Barrytown because of the heavy ice, and she will probably winter there. At Tivoli the ferry is firmly closed, and all freight and passengers have to be taken to Saugerties in small boats, which are run over the ice on runners till open water is found in spots.

The ferry-boat at Catskill finds great difficulty in getting through, and her trips are very irregular. On Coeymans Bar, in the middle of the river, lie four steam-tugs, one side-wheel steamer, and two canal boats, all frozen for the Winter. The tugboats Vanderbilt, Titan, and P. Levy, of the Starin Line, reached Athens yesterday with a heavy tow from the south, and left again this morning for New-York with another tow. They passed Catskill at 11:45 A. M., but were having a hard time of it, and it is doubtful if they will succeed in getting through the heavy ice.

The weather is growing colder, and there are prospects of a snow-storm. Should one occur, the 120 or more barges, canal-boats, steamers, &c., now bound north and south to Winter quarters, may be frozen in. The river from here as far south as Sing Sing is choked with heavy masses of new floating ice, and the Poughkeepsie propellers find navigation difficult and dangerous.

As yet ice-cutting on the Hudson this season has not commenced anywhere.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Mrs. Cruikshank, aged sixty years, was killed on the Boston and Albany Railroad, at Pittsfield, on Saturday evening.

Agnes Sullivan, of Boston, was so severely scalded Saturday by a pot of boiling water falling upon her that she died yesterday.

Edward Sanderson, of Templeton, Mass., a member of the last State Legislature, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn last Friday.

The monitors Passaic, Nantucket, and Wyandotte arrived at Norfolk, Va., on Saturday in tow of the United States steamers Tallapoosa, Dispatch, Alert, and Huron.

Gen. Vodges, commanding the First Artillery, the head-quarters staff and band, and Battery K, (Brevet Brig. Gen. Jackson,) arrived at Newport, R. I., yesterday morning.

Mr. Montgomery, of Philadelphia, was run over by a train of cars on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at the corner of Broad and Willow streets, Saturday evening, and killed.

The Virginia State Board of Centennial Commissioners had a conference with leading members of the Legislature on Saturday with reference to appropriations. They ask for $10,000. The Governor indorses the scheme.

The steamer Lizzie Baker, from Jacksonville, Fla., for Savannah, Ga., was snagged on St. John's Bark at 4 o'clock on Saturday, and sank in three minutes. The vessel is a total wreck. The crew and passengers were saved.

The Galveston *News* says the divers who visited the hull of the steamer City of Waco have completed their examinations, and have ascertained that the boilers of the steamer are in position and do not appear to have exploded.

Capt. Brown, of the brig Tarifa, arrived at Baltimore yesterday from Greenock, and reported that during a heavy gale, Nov. 13, John C. Yourath, a sailor, native of Cardiff, Wales, was knocked overboard by the maingaff and lost. Yourath leaves a family residing in Boston.

Edwards, West & Co., of Atlanta, Ga., have delivered the books, assets, &c., to the Receiver under an order of Judge Hopkins, of the Superior Court. West and Briscoe, the other partners, were released from jail. A creditors' meeting is now considering a proposition for a compromise.

Friday night, at Rising Sun, Ind., a young lawyer named Jelly shot and, it is thought, mortally wounded Dr. J. T. Watson, an old and respectable citizen. Jelly had been visiting the Doctor's daughter, but recently was notified by the father to discontinue his attentions. Jelly has fled.

The Boston and Albany freight-house at East Albany having been robbed of about seven thousand dollars worth of property, search was made by detectives and a portion of the property found at the residences of Isaac Niskem, a conductor, and John McMahern, a brakemen, both of whom were arrested last night.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION IN UTAH.

BEAVER, Dec. 12.—The report of the Grand Jury for the Second District, presented yesterday evening, shows that out of upward of $13,000 drawn by Marshal Maxwell to defray the expenses of the court, little or nothing has been paid out. The Marshal's books give an account of the sums paid in the examination of parties by the Grand Jury, showing the reverse to be the case. Great complaints have been made by witnesses and jurors all along about being compelled to attend court for nothing, and the Marshal's accounts and vouchers represent them as being paid in full. There is no doubt of a "Tammany" organization of some magnitude existing in Utah. The Beaver *Enterprise* claims to have absolute proofs of perjury and forgery, and indicates that there is general corruption on a fearful scale.

A HUMBLE IMITATOR OF TWEED.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—A dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* from Jefferson County, Ind., reports the escape of a criminal charged with murder under circumstances somewhat similar to those by which Tweed bode farewell to New-York. This criminal, James Ferguson, aged twenty-five years, was under sentence to serve twenty-one years for murder. He gained permission of the Sheriff to visit his relatives in his [the Sheriff's] company, and while absent from that officer a few moments to say good-bye to his parents, did likewise to his custodian, and has not since been captured.

A PEACEMAKER MURDERED.

POTTSVILLE, Dec. 12.—At Silver Creek yesterday Patrick Callery accused Peter Boran with the theft of his coat, threatening to murder him if it was not returned. Michael Purcell, being present, interfered as a peacemaker, and was shot by Callery. Purcell, after great suffering, died. Callery is in custody.

A NEW POLITICAL SOCIETY.

THE FOSTER-BLAINE LETTER.

MR. FOSTER WROTE IT AND EXPLAINS IT—HE CLAIMS THAT MR. BLAINE NEVER RECEIVED IT—STRENGTH OF THE "SECRET ANTI-CATHOLIC ORDER"—A PLAIN STATEMENT BY THE NEWARK EDITOR.

The following letter, addressed to ex-Speaker Blaine, and appearing first in the *Maine Standard*, a Democratic paper, has excited so wide comment and adverse criticism that the interview with its author which is appended will be of general interest as explaining some of the references in the letter:

OFFICE OF THE EVENING COURIER,
NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9, 1875.

Hon. J. G. Blaine:

MY DEAR SIR: Eighteen months ago I told you that you could have New-Jersey in 1876. I wish now to emphasize that statement. All our people are for you, and we can carry the State beyond peradventure. Our danger is that the West will demand the nomination. This can also be averted, of course, by union of New-England, the Middle States, and strong votes from the South. A potent faction in our next convention will be the secret anti-Catholic order. Grant is a member of it, and it has a good deal of strength in Congress. I think you ought to go in. It can be arranged so that you can be initiated anywhere by one person. The order is spreading widely. My obligations do not permit me to say more than this, except that Grant no doubt relies upon it to promote his aims. With wisdom at Washington and in the States we have carried, we can surely hold the country. But to hold it for a haphazard candidate is hardly worth the candle. For one of a vast multitude I want to hold it for you. Yours very truly,

JOHN Y. FOSTER.

A TIMES reporter visited Mr. John Y. Foster, editor of the Newark *Evening Courier*, at his house in Newark, yesterday, to make inquiries relative to the above letter.

"I suppose," said Mr. Foster, "that you wish to talk about that Blaine fiasco."

"Yes, Sir," replied the reporter. "Did you write the letter originally printed in the *Maine Standard?*"

"Yes, Sir, I wrote that letter, or rather a letter substantially the same. There were some unimportant omissions in the published letter, but all matters of public interest appeared just as I wrote them."

Mr. Foster then explained that the omissions of which he spoke were references to conversations with Mr. Blaine. "The conversations," said he, "occurred about a year and a half ago. I was talking with Mr. Blaine about his possible candidacy for the Presidential chair. He asked me what I thought of his chances in New-Jersey. I told him that he could carry the State by a good majority, provided that Mr. Frelinghuysen was not a candidate, and when in the letter I said, 'Our danger is that the West will demand the nomination,' I meant to have him understand that he was in no danger from Mr. Frelinghuysen. But that is not the portion of the letter that interests the public the most. The chief interest centres in the remarks about the 'secret anti-Catholic order,' and I will try to explain myself touching that point. My attention was first called to this matter during the controversy that prevailed in this State during 1874 and 1875, relative to the constitutional amendment that was in consideration forbidding the granting of public money for sectarian purposes. The amendment as finally accepted by the people was:

'No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation.'

The most effective support of this amendment, as I soon discovered, came from the secret order of United American Mechanics, and as the warfare progressed I became convinced that the order was growing more numerous and powerful every week. And when finally the special election for the question of approval (by the people) of this amendment came off last September, and this city, which had always been a Democratic city, gave a majority of 4,400 in favor of the amendment. I was confident that this order of 'United American Mechanics,' whose foundation stone is hostility to sectarian legislation, was at the bottom of the whole matter. And this was the common talk with all intelligent people, all over New-Jersey. That was my starting point. About two weeks later a prominent Washington official, a member of the National Republican Committee, called upon me in Newark and gave me further information. He told me that the Order of United American Mechanics was growing with amazing rapidity all over the country; that in every State of the Union divisions of the order had been established, and that when the next Presidential convention and election came off, I should be able to see for myself that the order would be, perhaps, the great directing power. He told me that there were at least a score of Congressmen at Washington, and a great many public officials, who were members of this order, and assured me that Gen. Grant himself was a deeply interested and active member. You notice that in my letter to Mr. Blaine I said, advising him to 'go in:'

'It can be arranged so that you can be initiated anywhere by one person.'

I did not say this from my own knowledge of the order, for I am not a member of it, but from the information of the official who said that he was then on his way by appointment to initiate Gen. Merritt, of New-York, the recent Republican candidate for State Treasurer in New-York. But it was not till some time later that I wrote to Mr. Blaine. Meanwhile the Baltimore city election had taken place, in which the Reform Party coalesced with the Republicans. The 'Potato Bugs,' as these reformers were called, were no other than members of a secret anti-Catholic order. At any rate, that was my belief. There was another thing. By invitation Gen. Grant was present at the New-Jersey State Fair held at Waverly, and was then the guest of Hon. Amos Clark, President of the State Agricultural Society. He rode about the grounds with Mr. Clark considerably, and I was informed that he continually conversed on the subject of sectarian legislation, expressing himself with considerable warmth in opposition to public grants of all kinds to sectarian institutions. And it was only a little later that the President delivered his strong anti-sectarian speech before the Army of the Tennessee at Des Moines. I was fully persuaded then that the views I had held were well grounded, and one day early in November I sat down in my business office and rapidly penned the letter to Mr. Blaine. I sealed it and tossed it over to the office boy, telling him to take it to the Post Office. But Mr. Blaine never received it. I was almost sure of this myself, because I received no reply, whereas generally Mr. Blaine is very prompt in answering my letters. It was perhaps three weeks before I heard from him, and then there was no reference in his letter to the matters treated of in my letter. His letter was dated Nov. 29. Here it is."

Mr. Foster showed Mr. Blaine's letter, which was a request that he have printed in several New-Jersey papers copies of a constitutional amendment to prohibit sectarian legislation, which had been drafted by Mr. Blaine and sent in an open letter "to a gentleman in Ohio." "I thought it very strange that Mr. Blaine should take no notice of my letter; doubly strange because it was evident from the contents of his letter that he was deeply interested in all matters pertaining to anti-sectarian legislation. But the most surprising thing of all came when I read in print my private letter to Mr. Blaine. It was the last thing that I expected to see published in a newspaper. I saw at once that Mr. Blaine had never received it, and that it must have come into the hands of that Augusta editor in an irregular and dishonorable way.

MR. BLAINE ASTONISHED.

Then came Mr. Blaine's telegram Friday afternoon. It said:

'Come to Washington to-night. Whole thing incomprehensible.'

I left home for Washington Friday night, and found Mr. Blaine at his breakfast the next morning. His first exclamation was 'What in the devil does this mean?' In the conversation that followed he told me that he did not receive my letter, and that he saw it for the first at about 1:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, on the arrival of the New-York papers by the limited express. The manner in which the letter was stolen was as inexplicable to him as it had been to me. But he said that he should, if possible, find out something about the matter, and for that purpose he at once wrote letters to his Augusta friends. He denied having any previous knowledge of a secret anti-sectarian order in the United States, and I am sure that his first intimation of such a thing came from me. I have just one word more to say to you. It relates to a purported interview with me on Friday afternoon by a *Tribune* reporter. From what appeared in the *Tribune* Saturday morning it would be inferred that I either denied writing the letter or desired to equivocate. Nothing could be further from the truth. The fact is that when the *Tribune* says that one of its reporters called upon me Friday afternoon it says what is not true. No *Tribune* reporter saw me in reference to this matter until to-day."

DECLINES THE NOMINATION.

JAMES LLOYD GREENE, OF NORWICH, REFUSES TO RUN AGAIN FOR THE CONNECTICUT GOVERNORSHIP—HIS LETTER TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Dec. 12.—Hon. H. Lynde Harrison, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, having addressed a letter to Hon. James Lloyd Greene, of Norwich, the Republican candidate for Governor last Spring, informing him of the probability of his renomination next year, Mr. Greene has written the following reply, and the whole correspondence will be published to-morrow in Hartford and New-Haven. Mr. Greene was violently assailed last Spring by the Democratic organs, whose attacks included a persistent misrepresentation of his views on the third term question, which he now pointedly alludes to. He is a gentleman of strong convictions but honest impulses, and although he suffered constant detraction when a candidate, the Republicans of the State honor him none the less, and will be glad that he has written this plain letter.

NORWICH, Dec. 7.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 4th inst. was duly received. I trust I shall not be considered egotistical if my reply contains some passages of a personal character. My salute last Winter in honor of President Grant's Louisiana Message was purely an expression of my indignation against the abuse which at that time was heaped upon President Grant by the entire Democratic press of the country. I thought that President Grant had made as few mistakes as any living man could have made in his position. I knew he had done more for our country in putting down the rebellion than millions of such men as were hounding him would do if they should live on earth for a thousand years. I felt that President Grant was entitled to the nation's gratitude and love. I knew the tribute which was his due, and was bound to render it to him, if no other man would. But I was then, am now, and ever shall be utterly opposed to a third term. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and a limit should be set beyond which the ambition of a President should not be supposed to look. My salute struck a chord which vibrated in every Republican heart that had one spark of honor or of manhood. When the Sate Convention met manhood. When the State Convention met in January I received the nomination for Governor. I fully appreciated the honor, and I clearly and gratefully recognized it, my friends, but I did not wish the office. In a personal manner I cared nothing for the Governorship, then or now. I only cared for the success of certain principles which I believe in with all my heart. However, as the question was presented, I did not see how I could decline honorably without being disloyal to my principles and my faith, and I therefore accepted it. In the coming campaign there will be no peculiar cause which will give me any peculiar strength. I know there are men in our party better qualified for the office than I am, and I do not wish it.

I therefore respectfully decline to be a candidate. But although I shall not carry the standard, I trust I shall have the grace while life endures to be a faithful follower of the Republican banner, upon which is inscribed "Universal liberty, universal citizenship, and universal education without sectarianism." God grant that banner long may wave the emblem of a free, educated, honest, and hard-money people.

I remain yours very truly,

JAMES LLOYD GREENE.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Fair Haven engine-house of the Southern Central Railroad, at Auburn, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with the company's ice-house, water-tanks, steam-pumps, and stationary engine. Two locomotives were also burned. The loss is about twenty-five thousand dollars. The fire will not interfere with the business of the road.

At 1:30 A. M. yesterday a fire broke out in the table oil-cloth-room, of Offen Hughes & Co.'s Japan factory, on Sussex avenue, between Newark and Nesbitt streets, Newark. The flames were confined to that department, and the other portion of the building was saved. The damage is estimated at about $3,000.

The lodging-house and grocery store No. 88 James street, occupied by Herman A. Luderman, was damaged $500 by fire last night. The building owned by Elizabeth Brophy, of Brooklyn, was damaged $300.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—The Moody and Sankey meetings to-day were crowded. There were three meetings held, one at 8 A. M., one at 4 P. M., and the other in the evening. In the morning Mr. Moody preached from Luke xix., 13: "Occupy until I come." He spoke of the apathy of the Church in the good work. In the afternoon 11,000 persons were in the hall and hundreds were unable to gain admission. This meeting was for women, and upon the conclusion of the services fully 300 passed into the inquiry-room. His text was from the marriage feast. The same sermon was delivered in the evening to men, when there was another immense congregation. The usual young men's and parents' prayer-meetings were held after the regular service.

THE FORTHCOMING BOSTON ELECTION.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—The municipal election which takes place on Tuesday is exciting unusual interest, and bids fair to be hotly contested. Neither party has made straight nominations. Two tickets are in the field. Mayor Cobb, the present incumbent, heads one, with a fusion of Republicans and Democrats, and Halsey J. Boardman, Republican, with a ticket on which Democrats predominate, has accepted the nomination in opposition. Both claim to seek pure administration and the breaking up of rings.

END OF A CAROUSE.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 12.—Saturday morning, at a house near the village of Henniker, where a party of young men were preparing to go fishing after having indulged in a carousal the night previous, an altercation arose between Calvin Abbot, the owner of the house, and Thomas Gorman. The former brought out a gun from his bedroom and almost without warning fired at Gorman. The charge of heavy shot entered his right leg, completely shattering it and rendering amputation necessary. Gorman is not expected to recover. Abbot surrendered himself.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

NEWPORT, Dec. 11.—Aquidneck and Perry Mills of this city have notified their weavers to-night that the prices per cut would be reduced to twenty-two cents. They formerly paid twenty-five cents per cut. This reduction takes place two weeks from to-night. The weavers are quite indignant at this reduction.

MURDERER ARRESTED.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12.—John Campbell, alias "Plug" Campbell, alias William Burke, was arrested here this afternoon, charged with the murder of Peter Mehlehan at Detroit, Mich., on the 3d inst.

THE DEATH OF SHELLEY.

Mr. W. M. Rossetti has received the following extract of a letter addressed to Mr. Trelawny (the intimate friend of the poet) by his daughter, which gives some painful details as to the manner in which Shelley met his death:

ROME, Nov. 22, 1875.

MY DEAR FATHER: I have just heard something that will interest you. A little while ago there died at Spezia an old sailor, who, in his last confession to the priest, (whom he told to make it public,) stated that he was one of the crew that ran down the boat containing Shelley and Williams, which was done under the impression that the rich "milord Byron" was on board, with lots of money. They did not intend to sink the boat but to board her and murder Byron. She sank, he said, as soon as she was struck. This account was sent to my friends, the K——s, by a person they are intimate with and who lives at Spezia, and, I believe knows the priest.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BREMERHAVEN EXPLOSION.

SIXTY-EIGHT KILLED, THIRTY-FIVE WOUNDED, AND EIGHT MISSING—ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A PASSENGER.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A dispatch received from Bremerhaven to-night states that sixty-eight persons were killed and thirty-five wounded by the explosion yesterday on the quay of the Mosel, and eight are missing.

A passenger on board the Mosel has since attempted to commit suicide, but was prevented from consummating the fatal act. He will be examined.

THE DAMAGE TO THE STEAMER MOSEL—ANOTHER STATEMENT OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, Dec. 10—6 A. M.—A special from Bremerhaven to the *Daily News* says the steamer Mosel was much injured by the explosion and the Salier will probably take her place. Four of her passengers were killed, including Hermann Cramer, of Iowa, and six wounded, among them Rudolf Witte, of New-York.

An official investigation shows that the total number of killed by the explosion is sixty, and wounded forty.

SPAIN.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE CARLIST FORCES.

HENDAYE, Dec. 12.—Gen. Mogrovejo has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Carlist forces, in place of Gen. Perula. Dissensions among the Carlists continue. The report that Gen. Saballs had been convicted by a Carlist court-martial and sentenced to imprisonment is denied.

THE OPERATIONS IN GUIPUZCOA AGAINST THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, Dec. 12.—Gen. Moriones, with 25,000 men, will conduct the operations in Guipuzcoa against the Carlists.

EIGHT THOUSAND MEN MOVING TOWARD SAN SEBASTIAN.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A dispatch from Santander to the *Times* reports that 8,000 infantry, with cavalry and artillery, were expected there en route to San Sebastian, and all the steamers in the harbor have been embargoed for transport service.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

DEPARTURE OF THE SPECIAL ENGLISH MISSION FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, Dec. 13—5 A. M.—The *Morning Post* announces that Mr. Cave and the other members and attachés of the mission to Egypt have started for Alexandria.

FRANCE.

MINISTERS BUFFET AND DE MEAUX AND THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Ministers Buffet and De Meaux, who both failed twice of an election to the Senate, have written letters withdrawing from the contest.

M. BAZE, OF THE LEFT, CHOSEN SENATOR.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The *Times* Paris dispatch adds the name of M. Baze, of the Left, to the list of Senators elected Saturday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A LIFE-BOAT OFFERED TO HARWICH.

LONDON, Dec. 13—A. M.—The Earl of Strafford, in a letter to the *Times*, offers to give a life-boat to Harwich if the local authorities will provide a crew and keep the boat in repair.

DEATH OF VICE ADMIRAL STEWART.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Sir Houston Stewart, Vice Admiral of the British Navy, is dead.

GERMANY.

THE PROPOSED NEW TAXES AND THE BUDGET COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A special dispatch to the *Morning Post* from Berlin says the Budget Committee of the Reichstag has finally rejected the new taxes proposed by the Government.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—1 A. M.—The area of lowest barometer is now over Lake Huron, and brisk south-west winds with snow or sleet prevail on the lower lakes. Rising barometer, cold northerly winds, and clear weather are reported from Michigan and the Ohio Valley westward. Diminishing west and south-west winds and clear weather prevail in the Gulf and Atlantic States. The Ohio has risen at Cincinnati and Louisville, but fallen at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For Monday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, north-west to south-west winds, cooler, clear weather, and rising barometer, followed by a light "norther" in the Western Gulf.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the upper lakes, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, cooler north-west winds, clear or clearing weather.

For New-York and New-England, falling barometer, increasing south-west winds, warmer, cloudy, and threatening weather.

For the Middle Atlantic States, falling barometer, increasing south-west to north-west winds, partly cloudy or clear weather, and stationary temperature.

For the canal region of New-Jersey and Virginia, the temperature will remain near freezing point.

The Lower Ohio will rise.

Cautionary signals continue in the lake region, and are ordered for Eastport, Portland, and Canadian stations.

THREE BOYS POISONED.

LOWELL, Dec. 12.—Three lads, named Peter Conlon, Henry Green, and Arthur Slader, went into the woods this afternoon and dug and ate wild parsnips. Feeling badly they started for home, but Green was compelled to stop at a house on the way, where he died in half an hour. Conlon died in an hour after reaching home. Slader, though very sick, it is thought will recover.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—At a meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence union of the Arch-diocese of Philadelphia to-day, it was resolved that there will be no parade of the Union on the 17th of March next, but that, out of love for American liberty and a desire to render to the one hundredth anniversary of American independence all the honor due the occasion, great efforts will be made to make the annual parade on the Fourth of July next a memorable one in the history of the organization.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RACES.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 12.—The Camden races closed yesterday. The first race, mile and a half dash, was won by Abd el Koree, beating Busy Bee. Time—2:51. The second race, mile heats, was won by Mary Long, beating Letitia H. in three straight heats. Time—1:51, 1:52, and 1:52½. The Consolation Stake was won by First Chance, beating Katie Lee, Mollie Darling, and Eutaw. Time—1:49.

THE REYNOLD BIGAMY CASE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 11.—In the Reynold case to-day counsel asked for a stay of judgment of ten days to perfect an appeal, which was granted and the prisoner released on his own recognizance.

FATAL RAILROAD COLLISION.

WATERVILLE, Me., Dec. 11.—The pay train on the Maine Central Railroad ran into a hand car this morning, between this place and West Waterville, killing Mr. Potter, foreman of a section, and badly injuring J. Murphy and J. Hare. Murphy will recover, but Hare cannot live but a few hours

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. By the Comte DE PARIS. Translated; with the approval of the author, by LOUIS F. TASISTRO. Edited by HENRY COPPEE, LL.D. 8vo, pp. 629. Philadelphia: JOSEPH H. COATES & Co.

Of histories of our war of secession it would seem that there were already quite enough. We have had them great and small, general and particular, plain and illustrated, until we are rather weary of them. We have had them of all kinds except one—the good kind. For it must be confessed that, except a very few special monographs, nothing really well planned and well written has yet appeared upon this subject. Prof. Draper's book is highly meritorious in itself and full of interest, but it is written upon a theory, and cannot take a place among histories pure and simple. But here we have what promises to be, when it is completed, a real history, thorough, systematic, dispassionate, impartial, and the product of competent knowledge of the art of war, and of the institutions and political and social condition of the United States. It is a remarkable fact that such a history of our great internal struggle should have been first written by a foreigner and a Frenchman.

The author tells us that his work is essentially a military history, but, notwithstanding this avowed purpose, he has, thus far at least, gone into the subject with a very sensitive apprehension of its political aspects, and has shown an understanding of our affairs, both before and during the war, which is very admirable. Indeed we are quite sure that many intelligent Americans who thought themselves well informed about their own country, will find themselves instructed by this Prince of the House of Orleans, whose work shows a minute acquaintance with our political and military annals from their very beginning down to the present day.

We are first impressed by the systematic way in which the author has performed his task. His object is to show the manner and the spirit of our military action, and he goes back for his starting point to times before the War of Independence. Beginning with the Seven Years' War, in which we as a people made our first essay in arms, as British subjects and against the Armies of France, he passes to the War of Independence, in the consideration of which he takes the opportunity of showing that there was no likeness whatever between that war and the War of Secession, and that, looked upon from a military point of view, the Confederate volunteer was entirely unlike the old "Continental," to whose traditions and position the Northern volunteer rather succeeded. He points out, in passing, that of the 232,000 men enrolled in the Army under Washington, 100,000, or greatly in excess of one-third, were furnished by Massachusetts and Connecticut, the former furnishing 68,000 and the latter, from a much smaller population, 32,000. All the other eleven States furnished but 132,000; and of these, vaporing South Carolina only 6,000. "We cannot be astonished therefore," the author remarks, "at finding among the soldiers who were the first to carry the Star-spangled Banner to the battle-field the traits which have always characterized the Federal volunteer." These traits he finds to be indomitable personal courage of the steady rather than of the dashing kind, a courage which does not accept defeat, but rises under it, intelligence, readiness to work as well as to fight, good qualities which are tempered by an overweening self-confidence in the individual, and a consequent unamenability to discipline until bitter experience has shown its necessity.

From the War of Independence he passes to the formation of our little regular Army in 1815, glancing by the way at the very unimportant, and, from a military point of view, uneventful war of 1812. He explains the organization of the West Point Academy, and shows its influence upon our Army officers and upon our military organization and martial spirit.

The next event that attracts his attention is naturally the war with Mexico. To this he devotes two chapters; and in those chapters, we say without hesitation, he gives by far the best history of that war that we have met with. In his grasp of the successive situations, his appreciation of the two combatants, and his clear description of the various movements of attack and defense, he shows the hand of a master, and gives a stimulating foretaste of his after descriptions of the great battles and military movements of the war which is the subject of his history. A chapter upon our Army among the Indians gives him the opportunity of showing the influence of this experience upon the American Army and its mode of fighting, which was considerable; and this closes what may be called the preparatory rather than the introductory part of his work. All these various phases of our military experience are treated in such a way as to be of very great interest to the American reader of average intelligence, although, as the author says, he writes for the information of Europe; nor do his pages require military knowledge for their appreciation, although this professes to be a military history.

Indeed, notwithstanding its professed military character, the Comte de Paris' work has a wide scope, and is really a history of the whole secession movement, in its motives and in its political as well as in its military aspect. Of the five chapters of Book Second, the first is upon slavery and the third upon the Presidential election which was the occasion of the war. Of both these subjects the author not only shows a surprising knowledge, a knowledge at once largely apprehensive and minute, but he writes of them with such spirit and feeling that it would seem as if he had been here with us at the time, an interested but an impartial spectator of our affairs and our action before and during 1860, that year of dreadful agitation and of gloom. We say that our author is impartial, because he is always able to look at both sides, and to see clearly the motives and the action of each, and to judge them calmly. But upon one subject his feeling is very pronounced—that of slavery, and he never hesitates to let it be seen that he regards that institution as it existed in the Southern States as a hideous anomaly in civilization. Whatever his feeling upon the subject, however, he never writes with rancor, and he appreciates fully the advantages, as well as the disadvantages, to the slave-holders of their position in this regard. He recognizes the ability of their leading statesmen, and gives full weight to the value of those habits of command on the one side and subordination on the other which the influence of slavery produced, even among the white population of the South—a relation which gave the Confederates an advantage, which was increased by their general readiness in the use of arms and their skill as riders, in the earlier stages of the war, but which ceased to do so as the North learned discipline and organized and trained its force of cavalry. These two chapters upon slavery and the Presidential election present the whole subject of the cause and occasion of the war in an admirable manner, with all the fullness of detail required for history, and with an appreciation of the subject which awakens in us emotions of pleasure and surprise that it should be so thoroughly and sympathetically understood by a writer of another race and another language, and one who looked upon the struggle from the outside and from afar. Two chapters of this book are upon the Confederate volunteers and the Federal volunteers respectively, setting forth their representative character and their modes of fighting, their defects, and their good qualities. This also is done with a knowledge which is very remarkable, and with an impartiality which fully justifies the author's claim that he has contributed toward "raising the monument which is to perpetuate the heroism and the glory of the American soldier without distinction between the blue and the gray coats." The chapter entitled "Fort Sumter" is a vivid sketch of political and military affairs from the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln to the occupation of Harper's Ferry.

The third book opens with a chapter entitled, "Rivers and Railways," which is, in fact, a careful study of the geographical conditions of the coming war, a very important branch of the author's subject. Our war was the first in which railways were used as a constant means of the transportation of troops and of supplies; and the peculiar conformation of our country, its vast extent, and the comparative sparseness of the population, and, consequently, of productive lands which could feed or contribute to the feeding of armies, made this element of the military problem one of the utmost importance. This part of the subject is treated with a grasp of details and an appreciation of their bearing which again is equally new and admirable. This chapter prepares the way for the understanding of many things which perplexed us sorely while the war was going on. The battle of Bull Run is regarded by the author as an event, by itself, having very little significance from a military point of view, and as deriving its principal importance from its influence upon the North, which after that battle began really to appreciate the situation and to make proper preparations for the strife which was to last so long and be so bloody. An admirable chapter upon the material of war sets forth the condition of the armament of both parties, the new guns, the sources of supply, the rations of the two armies, and the mode of obtaining and distributing them; so systematic and thorough is the work of this keen and well-informed military observer and critic.

It is not until the opening of his Fourth Book that the Comte de Paris enters upon a description of the series of battles which went on in dreadful procession through more than three years. We shall not follow him as he passes from one to another of these more or less exciting events. We know the facts, but we shall all know them better and understand them better from reading them in his clear, exact, and comprehensive descriptions. These are remarkable for their pictorial power. In the words of President Coppée, "his battle pictures are effective from their great simplicity; the battle fights itself under the reader's eyes." He closes his record of strictly military movements in this volume with a splendid description of the battle of Shiloh, in which Grant and Sherman wrested victory from the triumphant and over-confident Confederate army by a contest the bloodiest, for the numbers engaged, then known to military annals. This battle, from which the beaten Army retired unpursued because the victors were too much exhausted to follow them, our author regards as of the very first importance. It taught the Northern Generals a much-needed lesson of vigilance; it taught both Armies to respect each another, and it taught the Generals on both sides that the struggle was not for positions but for the destruction of armies. "So long as such armies continued in the field the struggle between the North and South would not come to an end." The author considers the question in this light, and then remarks: "Grant no doubt made all these reflections, and from that time he never ceased to repeat that the main object of war should be the destruction of the enemy's armies rather than the conquest of such or such portions of territory." We here have an explanation of Grant's subsequent mode of conducting the war, which subjected him to the charge of reckless disregard of life and of fighting for mere fighting's sake. Notwithstanding its undecided issue, the battle of Shiloh is regarded by the author as productive of fatal consequences to the Confederates, because it compelled them to assume a strictly defensive attitude, while it enabled their adversaries to mass at leisure all the forces required to break the new line of which Corinth was the principal centre.

A description of the naval actions of the first part of the war closes this volume, which includes the first two of the French edition. It is illustrated with excellent topographical maps of the principal fields of battle; but the general maps of the country which accompany the French edition have been well omitted. They would have added considerably to the expense of the book, and they are quite useless for American readers.

In conclusion, we must say that we have only praise to bestow upon this admirable work. Military critics may possibly find in it some occasion of fault-finding; and yet it is to them that it will appeal by its systematic design, its thoroughness, its military knowledge, and its soldierly impartiality; while to the general reader it is at once the most interesting in style and the most complete in details of all the books that have yet appeared upon our great war. It is destined to become a standard book upon its subject. It is much to be regretted that the American editor President Coppée, did not reduce the metres of the original to miles. As they stand now they are utterly without meaning to the public to which this translation is addressed. When we are told that a ford was so many kilometres away, and that the distance between two bodies of men was so many metres, what does it mean to us? We might as well be told that it was so many parasangs.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*The Abbe Tigrane.* New-York: T. Whittaker.

—*International Sunday-School Lessons.* New-York: Dodd & Mead.

—*Owen Gwynne's Great Work.* New-York: Macmillan & Co.

—*Brought to the Front.* Boston: Lee & Shepard.

—*The Myth of Stone Idol.* Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

—*Our Country.* Parts IX to XII. New-York: Johnson, Wilson & Co.

—*Two Lectures upon the Relations of Civil Law to Church Policy.* New-York: Dodd & Mead.

—*Currency and Banking.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Poets and Novelists.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Farm Legends.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Fears for Democracy,* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Roddy's Reality.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*The Literature of Kissing.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Gentilism.* New-York: D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN CALIFORNIA.

Full official returns of the vote cast at the last election in California for Superintendent of Public Instruction have been received at the office of the Secretary of State. The returns show a total vote cast of 84,887, of which Carr, Republican, received 45,257, and Fitzgerald, Democrat, 39,630. Carr's majority, 5,627.

AN EDITOR'S SAFEGUARD.

A Georgia editor has printed the following "Notice" over his own signature in the Cuthbert *Messenger*: "On and after this date the undersigned gives notice that he will prosecute any person selling him intoxicating liquors of any kind to the full extent of the law. This is not for the purpose of injuring whisky dealers, but to get sober and stay so."

EARLY ELECTIONS OF 1876.

THE CHANCES IN CONNECTICUT.

PROGRAMME OF THE REPUBLICANS—POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL WANTED FOR GOVERNOR—GOV. INGERSOLL LIKELY TO BE RENOMINATED—THE SENATORSHIP PROBABILITIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1875.

The political campaign in Connecticut will be under way in a few weeks. A special meeting of the Republican State Committee was recently held in this city, at which it was decided to call the convention early, as was the case last year, and during the latter part of January delegates will be summoned to assemble at Hartford to nominate a State ticket. The State Committee some months ago, as I wrote you at the time, considered favorably a proposition to employ a permanent Secretary, in order to have the party work more systematically conducted; but just the right man, who can spare the time to devote himself to the work and can afford to make a business of politics on a stated salary, has not been found, and there is some doubt whether one can be obtained at present. Certainly, there is a great need of a more thorough organization of the party, which cannot successfully be brought about so long as the State Committee has only a transient existence as a vital force in party management; it does not pretend to do anything excepting during the few weeks preceding an election, and instead of holding over every year to include in its work the conduct of a campaign following the year of its appointment, a new committee is selected by the State Convention for the campaign then opening. While a majority of the old committee usually holds over, yet new men get on, and there is danger of confused effort. With an active Secretary, such as is considered indispensible in many States, a very decided improvement would be realized.

None of the Republican newspapers have as yet indicated any preference for candidates, though in political circles for some weeks there has been considerable conversation as to the work of the convention. So far as can be learned, the desire for a strong ticket is universal, and a general disposition is manifested to have the party enter the contest free from all sectional or factious feeling. The indications certainly are that there will be harmonious action, and it is to be hoped that nothing will occur by which any class or section can find an excuse for complaint. There is a very inviting opportunity to redeem the State, both as regards the State officers and the Legislature, provided prudent nominations are made, and the campaign is conducted with vigor. In casting about for an available candidate for Governor, there is a prevailing desire among those who recognize the importance of harmony and enthusiasm, that matters shall so shape themselves as to induce Postmaster General Jewell to consent to the use of his name. His candidacy would at once awaken a new interest in party success, and would indicate a vigorous determination to press forward to victory. The course of the ex-Governor in his official duties as a member of the Cabinet has been such as to make him the most available candidate. Yet I hardly know how the President could spare him, as his presence in Washington, officially, gives strength to the Administration, and the party generally would regret his departure; and it may be an idle wish to hope that his consent to run can be obtained. But the fact remains, nevertheless, that if he will permit the use of his name, the convention will take him up with one voice and earnestly resolve to elect him. I have heard it suggested that in case of his candidacy, Hon. Bartlett Bent, of Middletown, might be prevailed upon to again take the chairmanship of the State Committee, and that would restore to the party the most efficient Chairman, in many respects, it has ever had. If another man must be named as a candidate for Governor, there is no lack of good material, and conspicuous as one of these possible candidates is Hon. Stephen W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, ex-Congressman from the Second District, who possesses many elements of popularity, as has been displayed when he has been before the people. Another gentleman spoken of is Hon. Oliver Hoyt, of Greenwich, who is a man of a practical stamp, having qualities well fitting him for the duties of a Chief Magistrate. In this part of the State, outside of Gov. Jewell, I do not know of any candidate who is liable to be brought forward. Eastern Connecticut had the candidate last year, Hon. James Lloyd Greene, of Norwich, who is understood to have no further aspirations. It is probable that a new ticket altogether will be made up.

Though much has been said during the past year about the probable retirement of Gov. Ingersoll at the expiration of his present term, yet it is absolutely certain that he will be renominated, as it was on the eve of the last nominating convention that he would then be named, and scarcely a doubt remains of his own candidacy with that of all his present associates. The Governor has always said that he could not afford to hold the position, but next year is to be the Centennial year, and he may perhaps be pardoned for having a little vanity in his aspiration to serve as Governor, "regardless of expense," during a year of so much promise to the official heads of States; yet, all things considered, the opening for him does not look as bright as it has on former occasions, when by unfortunate Republican divisions he has won half the battle.

Ex-Gov. English's appointment to the Ferry vacancy in the Senate for the present Winter session leaves the question of permanently supplying the place, till 1879, open, and forces the Senatorial issue into the State campaign more or less. There has been a prevailing impression that Hon. William H. Barnum, who was the leading opponent of Senator Eaton last year, would come forward as a conspicuous candidate and contest the election with Mr. English in case the Legislature should remain Democratic; but from what I can learn, I judge that Mr. Barnum will consider it for his best interests to remain passive. I think he sees that the odds are very greatly against him. Mr. English's possession of the office, and the fact that he has been a liberal supporter of the party, would make his overthrow a very awkward thing for the Democracy; it would be considered a species of ingratitude, and, so being, it is not probable that any considerable effort can be encouraged into an active opposition to his candidacy. Mr. Barnum is shrewd enough to understand the injury he would be likely to impose upon himself by any display of hostility, which would be pretty sure to be overcome. He is a young man, many years younger than Mr. English, and can afford to wait, before he makes a fight again, two years, when the Legislature must elect for the full term. In order to be consistent and retain his prominence, and in some sort continue the dependence upon him the party feels, he will no doubt make his "usual subscription" for lubricating purposes; but the most powerful lubricator will naturally be Mr. English, who, by the way, has more available funds for campaign purposes than Mr. Barnum, though a contrary impression prevails. Mr. Barnum's money is just now locked up more securely in iron mines, which are not as profitable as they were in the days of the Pacific road, while Mr. English holds productive real estate valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. If the Legislature is Democratic, I consider it perfectly safe to predict the election of Mr. English without any serious opposition.

We are to have hurrying scenes in politics next year. The new constitutional amendment providing for Fall elections goes into effect, so that we shall elect a Governor and State officers and members of the Legislature in April, and again in November. The Legislature will meet in May, and again in the following January. Then we have of course the excitement of the Presidential canvass, and must also elect, under the new law of Congress, members of Congress in November, on the same day as the Presidential and State elections. There will be scarcely two months in the whole year when political parties will not be active, and between May and the April following there will probably be at least six months of legislative work; but thereafter our elections will be less frequent, because of the change to the Fall, and party expenses to both parties will in the aggregate be largely reduced.

THE SITUATION IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE

THE ELEMENTS IN THE CANVASS—THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S HOPES OF SUCCESS FORFEITED BY ITS DISGRACEFUL RECORD—GOV. CHENEY TO BE RENOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONCORD, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1875.

The political campaign in New-Hampshire opens unprecedentedly early. The election does not occur till March, four months hence, but even now the general contest has assumed a definite shape, and so far as the State issues are concerned, any that may hereafter arise will be only supplementary. I never knew so much interest in politics so early in the season, and without doubt this early awakening is premonitory of a spirited struggle, more spirited than New-Hampshire has ever known. And this is saying a great deal, for of late years there has been a wonderful partisan zeal. The State used to be classed as Republican, but recently it has been said to be "on the fence," ready to topple over into the hands of what, in most States, would be called a despicable majority. Last year the State attempted to return to its Republican allegiance, and but for the usurpation of the Governor and Council, sustained by the partisan action of the highest court of the Commonwealth, would have accomplished its intention. As it turned out, the Republicans had the House, and the Governor, and the Democrats had a majority of the Council, and through their willing Governor and his associates captured the Senate. There was, therefore, a deadlock that prohibited all legislation or executive action except such as the two parties could agree upon. The year before the Democrats had the State in full control and turned everything topsy-turvy. There was not an institution under control of the Legislature that did not suffer. Every Republican officer, from Deputy Sheriff up, was removed to make room for an "honest" Democrat, and in order to displace the Judges of the Supreme Court, whose tenure of office was during good behavior, the entire judicial system was remodeled. The division of the spoils accomplished, the next step was in the direction of prolongation of power, and the first thing set upon was the re-warding of the five cities—Dover, Concord, Manchester, Nashua, and Portsmouth. The policy observed was to concentrate or distribute strong Democratic or Republican localities in such a way that the former should be capable of the greatest possible good and the latter of the least possible harm. The gerrymandering completed, the Legislature adjourned in perfect confidence of having control of the legislative and executive branches of the State Government the next year, no matter what became of the Gubernatorial chair. But they were too sanguine. They had bungled in their work, so that in some instances they had been much better off not to have gerrymandered at all.

But what militated most against the party was its internal dissensions. A railroad consolidation scheme was the first element of discord, and opened the way for general dissatisfaction at the high-handed measures adopted by the party. The Democratic leaders doubtless went home rubbing their hands at the completeness of their reforms and overturnings. But it was far different with the rank and file, the farmers and mechanics. They returned to their village circles somewhat in doubt as to the expediency of certain doings of the Legislature, and had been home but a short time when they concluded that the greater part of the legislative work had better have been left undone; and before election day came round again they had firmly resolved to be less subservient to the Democratic bosses and their questionable schemes in the next House. The Democrats at large throughout the State shared the dissatisfaction of the legislators, and hundreds of them went even so far as to pronounce the reform, which had been so loudly heralded, not only a failure but a humbug. This was the state of affairs when the polls were opened last March, somewhat intensified, to be sure, by the knowledge of the fact that the Democratic candidate for Governor was a man of thorough stupidity and incapacity. "They wouldn't nominate such a man as Roberts," the people said, "if they were not sure of making him a tool." The election over, it was the proper course for the Democrats to acknowledge the Republican victory and to quietly await their chance another year, profiting by their mistakes in legislation and nomination. Instead of this, they began a course of most barefaced pretensions, a prelude to an intended attempt to get entire control of the State Government by acts of the most flagrant usurpation on the part of the Governor and the Clerk of the House of 1874, whose function it was to make up the roll of the new House. The Governor was willing, and the story of his doings is notorious. The Clerk was not willing, and his integrity was all that prevented a revolution in New-Hampshire and the possible shedding of blood. Then came the decision of the Judges on the question of the usurpation of the Governor and Council, and after that the filibustering of the Democratic legislators in opposition to judicious measures proposed by the Republicans. This is the recent record of the Democrats in New-Hampshire, the record with which they enter the campaign. They would gladly shake it off if they could, but the people will not forget it.

I have sketched this record for the reason that the approval or disapproval of it is the great issue, so far as the State is concerned. There are three parties in New-Hampshire—Republican, Democratic, and Prohibition—and they are all of them well under way in the present campaign, though only the last has been through the formality of a convention and nomination for Governor. The Republican Convention is to be held on the 5th of January, when Person C. Cheney, the present Governor, will be renominated. He is a man of good social and business position, and a Governor with an enviable record for integrity, good judgment, and adequate statesmanship. There could not be a better choice. The Republican platform will embody the customary declarations in favor of honest administration and enlightened legislation, and will point to the party record, which, so far as New-Hampshire is concerned, is without a blemish. It will declare in favor of hard money and speedy resumption. It will also probably urge the need of a Constitutional Convention, a need which is certainly very pressing.

What the Democrats will do in the matter of nominating a Governor is not yet decided. Just now they are quarreling over this point. The friends of Roberts claim that political etiquette demands his renomination. But others think differently, and hoist their flags for Warren F. Daniels, of Franklin. As to fitness for the office, the two men are about equal, but the latter is the more cultivated, and for this and sundry other reasons will doubtless get the nomination unless the leaders decide to throw both these men aside and pick up a new candidate. The Democratic platform has not yet been sent on from Washington, and it was with a view of allowing ample time for its preparation there that the Democratic State Convention was put off till the 12th of January.

The Prohibition Party is worth considering only as a balance of power. In this respect alone it is influential, and its work in this direction in former years has been entirely offensive. It has no justification for existence, and the fact that it does exist is attributable mainly to the fanaticism of a score or more of broken-down ministers in different parts of the State, whose sole ambition is evidently to harass the world just as much as possible during their few remaining years. This party lost the State to the Republicans in 1874, but I hardly think the division between Democrats and Republicans will be close enough this year to make the element equally mischievous. Except some new element is introduced into the canvass, I can conceive of no other result than a Republican victory. The Republicans are in good odor in the State, they will have excellent candidates, and, what is quite as important, they are entirely in harmony. On the other hand, the Democrats are in deep disgrace, they do not promise well in their nominations, and, as for harmony, the word is not in the Democratic dictionary. There have been rumors that Col. Daniel Hall will retire from the chairmanship of the Republican State Central Committee, but it is not likely that he will be allowed to do so. He could not well be spared any year, but least of all this Presidential year. His plea is that his private business suffers by his connection with the committee.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Georgianna Mary Diamond, which was admitted to probate in Philadelphia on Thursday, contains bequests as follows: Philadelphia Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, $10,000; to the Roman Catholic Society of St. Joseph for Educating and Maintaining Poor Orphan Children in Philadelphia, $8,000; to the St. John's Orphan Asylum, $6,000; to the House of the Good Shepherd, $4,000; to the St. Joseph's Hospital, $3,000; to the Sisters of St. Francis, of Philadelphia, for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital, $2,000; to the St. Vincent's Home, $3,000; to the Trustee of St. Mary's Church, for the support of the parochial schools, $1,000; to the Little Sisters of the poor, $1,000; to Rev. James Wood, Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, $1,000; total, $39,000. A number of private bequests are made, and then the will provides: "All the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate and the said trust estate, if any, I give and bequeath unto the Roman Catholic Society of St. Joseph for Educating and Maintaining Poor Orphan Children in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and unto the St. John's Orphan Asylum, in the City of Philadelphia, share and share alike."

PUNISHMENT FOR BANK ROBBERS.

Soon after the St. Albans raid during the war for the Union, the Legislature of Vermont passed a law making it a felony punishable with death, for three or more persons acting in concert, with force or violence, to kill or wound any person, or to rob any person or corporation. This law, though designed to prevent raids from Canada during the war, is thought to be quite as applicable to bank robbers who operate in gangs, as did those who perpetrated the robbery of the Barre bank, and it is stated that it is proposed to indict George Miles, one of the leaders of that gang, now confined in Windsor State Prison for safe keeping, under this statute.

EIGHT CHILDREN ABANDONED.

A sad case of destitution was discovered in Swanton, Vt., on the 30th ult. Two families had recently come into town and occupied a shop together. Sunday the two men were seen to go away, and Tuesday the two women went. The neighbors, seeing no sign of fire from the chimney, went to the place and found eight small children, two of them less than one year old, without fire or food. The only apology for a bed was a bundle of straw in one corner. They were all huddled together, each with an ear of dry corn, trying to satisfy their hunger. The town will care for them.

THE EX-DUKE OF MODENA.

The fortune left by the Duke of Moden amounts (*Galignani* says) to 75,000 florins, (2 francs 50 centimes each.) It will be divided between three persons—his elder sister, the Comtesse de Chambord; his younger, the Duchesse Maria Beatrice, widow of the Infante Don Juan de Bourbon, and the mother of Don Carlos; and, finally, his niece, the daughter of his deceased brother Ferdinand, whose death occurred in 1849.

DANCING IN NEW-YORK.

WHEN AND WHERE TO ENJOY IT.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GREAT CHARITY BALL—THE CHIEF SOCIAL EVENTS OF THE WINTER—VARIOUS MATTERS OF INTEREST IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER SOCIETIES—PARTIAL LIST OF THE BALLS TO BE GIVEN.

To the vast majority of mankind there are few entertainments more alluring than a ball or a dancing party, and every form of charity, public enterprises, and institutions are liberally aided through this means. Heading the list of balls in New-York is the Charity. This year the preparations for this great ball have gone on as usual. A meeting of those who have generally taken the initiative in the movement was held recently, at which the preliminary arrangements were made. It was decided that the ball should be held on Feb. 1, and that the price of the tickets should be fixed as usual at $5 for a single admission. A list of managers, embracing the names of over five hundred of the ladies and gentlemen prominent in New-York society, was made up, and notifications were sent to each. A number of the principal names were published in THE TIMES of Wednesday last. It was further resolved at the meeting that all the arrangements for the ball should be made on a magnificent scale, and that the general understanding in society should be that no private parties or entertainments should be given on that evening in the City. Grafulla's and Lander's bands are engaged for the occasion, and Delmonico will strive to outdo himself in the preparation of the supper. The boxes, for which there is always a brisk demand, are nearly all sold at the same rates usually asked.

The annual ball for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, which will this season be given at the Academy of Music on Jan. 17, is also entitled to be ranked among the brilliant social events of the Winter. The arrangements to be made for it will be as complete as those for the Charity Ball. On its list of managers are many well-known names, and although it appeals for patronage to those interested in a religious institution of the Roman Catholic Church, it yet receives aid from persons of other sects.

Another entertainment will be repeated during the Winter at the Academy, which, on its presentation during the past two or three seasons, has been adjudged a complete success financially and socially. This is the Lady Washington Tea Party, to be given on the 22d of February in aid of St. John's Guild. The Academy of Music, Irving Hall, and Nilsson Hall, on Fifteenth street, are all engaged, and will be connected, the public right of way through Irving place being waived for the occasion, and all three halls are to be thrown open to the company. Although not nominally a ball, the principal amusement of the evening will be dancing. Another large ball will be given at the Academy on Jan. 13, in aid of a charity. The annual ball for the benefit of the Infant Asylum, and the leading German ball and the leading French ball of the season close the list of engagements at the Academy, the entire list being as follows:

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Jan. 13—The Infant Asylum Ball.
Jan. 17—The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Ball.
Jan. 20—The Cercle Français de l'Harmonie Ball.
Feb. 1—The Charity Ball.
Feb. 22—The Lady Washington Tea Party in aid of St. John's Guild.
Feb. 24—The Liederkranz Ball.

Many of the German and French balls have been in previous years masquerades, but according to the present prospects the contest which was waged last year between the masqueraders and the Police authorities will not be renewed. The law will, however, probably be evaded in part by a device which was originated last year. No law exists against fancy dress balls, and accordingly many ladies propose to wear fancy costumes and veil their faces more or less heavily. The sterner sex will, it is expected, dress generally in the regulation black broadcloth.

Of the French balls, the leading one is that of the Cercle de l'Harmonie. During the past few Winters this society, which is purely a social one, has packed the Academy, the French population of New-York finding this entertainment similar in most respects to the balls of the French capital. This year there has been a split in the society, and on the same night that the original Cercle will give their ball at the Academy, the seceding party will give one at Irving Hall, and the preparations for each are being pushed vigorously. At the ball to be given in the Academy of Music a device which was tried last year will be repeated. A number of handsome prizes, consisting of valuable pieces of jewelry, were distributed among the holders of tickets. The drawing was conducted in a manner which gave satisfaction to all, and it is announced that similar presents will be distributed this year.

The list of associations, &c., giving balls in Irving Hall, beginning with the coming week, is as follows:

IRVING HALL.

Dec. 15—Seventh Regiment Drum Corps.
Dec. 16—Bal Français de l'Harmonie.
Dec. 17—Centennial Choral Union.
Dec. 21—Jerome Buck Association.
Dec. 23—Hamilton Association.
Dec. 24—Continental Association.
Dec. 31—A. J. Shields Association.
Jan. 4—Manhattan Turtle Club.
Jan. 5—Private Coachmen's Benevolent and Protective Association.
Jan. 6—United Brothers' Association.
Jan. 7—Ancient Chapter Royal Arch Masons.
Jan. 8—Donnarumma Association.
Jan. 11—M. Cregan Association.
Jan. 12—Erholing Club.
Jan. 13—XXX Club.
Jan. 14—Société l'Amitié.
Jan. 17—Frederick G. Gedney Club.
Jan. 18—Haleyour Coterie.
Jan. 19—Copestone Lodge.
Jan. 20—Cercle de l'Harmonie.
Jan. 21—Employes of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Jan. 24—James Degnan Association.
Jan. 25—Heavy Weights.
Jan. 26—Mount Neboh Lodge.
Jan. 27—Hermann Lodge.
Jan. 28—Knickerbocker Club.
Jan. 31—E. J. Shandley Association.
Feb. 1—James J. Fleming Association.
Feb. 2—French Cooks' Association.
Feb. 3—Benevolent Order of Elks.
Feb. 7—Our Association.
Feb. 8—J. L. Cregier Association.
Feb. 9—Lincoln Union.
Feb. 16—Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society.
Feb. 17—Thistle Benevolent Association.
Feb. 21—Farley Association.
Feb. 22—Lady Washington Tea Party in Aid of St. John's Guild.
Feb. 29—Circle of French Chief Cooks.
March 8—Shanghai Club.
March 9—Recreation Club.
March 10—Aushi Biker Cholim Lodge.
March 23—Cosmopolitan Club.

In addition to these balls, Gen. Funk, the proprietor of the hall, has begun a series of matinée balls, to be given every Saturday afternoon, which he proposes to continue through the Summer of 1876. That of the Centennial Choral Union is expected to be large, as the Union is composed of many hundred members. The Private Coachmen's Association has given several very successful balls. The ball of the Société l'Amitié is announced as a masquerade, and will probably be a fancy-dress affair. The society is composed of French waiters. The Cercle de l'Harmonie is the seceding faction of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie. The ball of the employes of the Fifth Avenue Hotel will probably be a very successful one, as those given for two or three years past have been. The "Heavy Weights" are nearly all small men, and the "Shanghais" are short. The Hermann Lodge ball is usually very brilliant, and the one to be given this year will probably be equal to former ones. The most striking feature of the French Cooks' ball, and that of the Cosmopolitan Club, also composed of French cooks, is usually the supper, which is always marvelously well gotten up. The new society of French chief cooks, to which no assistant cooks can gain admission, numbers already over two hundred members. The well-known Order of Elks, comprising members of the theatrical profession, always gives brilliant balls. "Our Association" is composed of persons engaged in the United States postal service, but they are not allowed to use the name of "Mail-carriers' Association." The J. L. Cregier Association, named after a well-known veteran of the Fire Department, is composed of old firemen. The ball of the Aushi Biker Cholim Lodge, to be given on Purim night, is announced as a fancy-dress ball.

Ferrero's list of balls to be given in Tammany Hall also comprises a number of stylish affairs. It is as follows:

FERRERO ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

Dec. 12—Metropolitan Lodge I. O. S. F. of I. No. 60.
Dec. 20—Iola Sociable.
Dec. 23—P. V. Cartier Hop.
Dec. 24—Theatrical Mechanics' Association.
Jan. 5—Manhattan Commandery, No. 31.
Jan. 10—Oddity Social Club.
Jan. 13—Hoboken Turtle Club.
Jan. 17—W. H. Burns Association.
Jan. 18—Thomas J. Gill Association.
Jan. 20—Platt Deutschen Volks Fest Verein.
Jan. 21—Telegraph Operators.
Jan. 24—Young Bachelors' Club.
Jan. 25—New-York Caledonian Club.
Jan. 26—Coachmen's Benevolent Union.
Jan. 31—Clan-na-Gael Association.
Feb. 2—Gentlemen's Sons of the Eleventh Ward.
Feb. 7—Sunny Side Association.
Feb. 8—Mark Lanigan Coterie.
Feb. 14—Irishmen's Sons.
Feb. 15—New-York Masquerade Club.
Feb. 16—Matthew Stripp Association.
Feb. 18—O'Brien Fifteenth Ward Club.
Feb. 21—Jolly Coterie.
Feb. 28—Sparkling Coterie.
March 9—Ceres Frauen Verein.
March 10—Baisho Ben Society.
March 17—Non-commissioned officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Among the most brilliant on the foregoing list will, it is expected, be the balls of the Manhattan Commandery, the Hoboken Turtle Club, the Young Bachelors' Club, the New-York Caledonian Club, the Clan-na-Gael Association, and the Sparkling Coterie. The "Gentlemen's Sons" expect to give a fancy dress ball. Probably the largest ball of the Winter in these rooms will be that of the Platt Deutschen Volks, who last Summer gave a picnic, which was attended by sixty-five thousand persons. In addition to these are the regular Cartier Hops, which are given every Saturday evening through the season.

Of all the German balls given in New-York the leading ones have been those of the Liederkranz and Arion Societies. For two or three years past the Arion Society have not given any large balls, and, although there has been some talk of giving one this year, it is not decided. The Liederkranz will therefore head the list of German balls. The principal feature of the Liederkranz ball has always been a procession headed by Prince Carnival and composed of groups of figures arranged in allegorical pictures and caricatures of the various notable events of the time. These processions have become famous through the cleverness of their satire and their excellence of execution.

The number of German balls annually given in New-York is astonishing, and although it is not expected that this season will be a very brilliant one, owing to the hard times, yet the list of balls for which the numerous assembly rooms have been engaged is a long one. Of these assembly rooms the principal ones are the Germania Assembly Rooms, Turn Halle, and Beethoven Maennerchor Halle. At the Germania Assembly Rooms a list of only the principal balls has been as yet made up. It is as follows:

GERMANIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

Dec. 18—Florence Association.
Dec. 19—Schrader Musical Association.
Dec. 22—Roscommon League of Friendship.
Jan. 10—George Elliot Association.
Jan. 12—A Troop, Third Cavalry Regiment.
Jan. 13—Teutonia Club.
Jan. 13—Trinity Lodge.
Jan. 17—B Troop, Third Cavalry.
Jan. 19—K Troop, Third Cavalry.
Jan. 20—H Company, Fifth Regiment.
Jan. 24—Ninth Ward Reform Social Club.
Feb. 3—Washington Lodge, No. 8.
Feb. 8—Coach-drivers' Benevolent Association.
Feb. 16—Drum Corps, Fifth Regiment.
Feb. 22—Koltes Post, Grand Army Republic.

In addition to these there will be a great number of balls, mostly given by different German organizations. There are in the Germania Assembly Rooms three different halls used for balls, and during the most of the season two, at least, of the halls are in use every night.

At the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall a number of German organizations make their head-quarters, and being in a quieter neighborhood than the Germania rooms this hall is preferred by many. The following is the list of engagements for the season:

BEETHOVEN MAENNERCHOR HALL.

Dec. 13—Enterprise Coterie.
Dec. 15—Meyer Jonasson's employes.
Dec. 24—Truck Drivers' Association.
Dec. 25—Beethoven Maennerchor Children's Festival.
Dec. 27—Odd-fellows' Lodge No. 58.
Dec. 29—Cunningham Coterie.
Dec. 31—James Grady Association.
Jan. 5—Carnivalistic entertainment, Beethoven Maennerchor.
Jan. 7—Maimonides Association.
Jan. 10—Hudson Society.
Jan. 12—Ladies' Centennial Association.
Jan. 13—German Ladies' Society.
Jan. 14—Peter Ryan Association.
Jan. 19—Ariel Coterie.
Jan. 20—Ark Lodge, I. O. O. F.
Jan. 21—German Society.
Jan. 24—Big Six Association.
Jan. 26—A. B. C. Social Club.
Jan. 27—Thursday Bowling Club.
Jan. 28—Alpha Club.
Jan. 31—Galop Association.
Feb. 2—German Society.
Feb. 3—Beethoven Maennerchor.
Feb. 11—Maimonides Association.
Feb. 14—D Company, Fifty-fifth Regiment.
Feb. 16—German Society.
Feb. 17—German Society.
Feb. 21—Beethoven Maennerchor.
Feb. 23—Rebecca Lodge I. O. O. F.
Feb. 24—Eleventh Ward Schuetzen Corps.
Feb. 25—German Society.
Feb. 28—Charter Oak Association.

Besides these, the Golds ein sociables will be held every Tuesday and Saturday through the season.

At Turn Halle the list is a long one, and, as will be seen, almost entirely confined to German entertainments. It is as follows:

TURN HALL.

Dec. 13—Bohemian National Union.
Dec. 14—Roanoke Association.
Dec. 15—Thalia Dramatic Club.
Dec. 16—Standard Association.
Dec. 17—Aaron Lodge F. S. of I.
Dec. 18—Swedish Society.
Dec. 19—Mainzer Carnival Verein.
Dec. 20—Thespian Association.
Dec. 22—Société Français.
Dec. 23—Montgomery Lodge, No. 68, F. & A. M.
Dec. 24—Fourth Senatorial District Hungarian Association.
Dec. 25—Schillerbund.
Dec. 26—Norwegian Society.
Dec. 27—Employes of Hill, Moynan & Co.
Dec. 29—Galway Club.
Dec. 31—Turn Verein and Eichen Krans.
Jan. 1—Hlahol Boehmen Verein.
Jan. 2—Thalia Boehmen Verein.
Jan. 4—Lady Lyric Coterie.
Jan. 5—James W. McCormack Association.
Jan. 8—Columbia Association.
Jan. 9—Mainzer Carnival Verein.
Jan. 10—Unique Pleasure Club.
Jan. 11—Kurschner Club.
Jan. 12—Byron Literary Union.
Jan. 13—Cecilia Frauen Lodge.
Jan. 15—Cadettenchor.
Jan. 16—Turn Verein.
Jan. 17—Frauen Verein.
Jan. 18—Club Vegesack.
Jan. 19—Polar-Star Association.
Jan. 20—Troop H, Third Cavalry Regiment.
Jan. 21—East Side Benevolent Association.
Jan. 22—Baker Union.
Jan. 23—Schleswig-Holstein Verein.
Jan. 24—Frauen Verein Columbia.
Jan. 25—Non-commissioned officers, Eleventh Regiment.
Jan. 26—Joy Association.
Jan. 27—Amt Blumenthal Club.
Jan. 29—Wartburg Lodge I. O. O. F.
Jan. 30—Mainzer Carnival Verein.
Jan. 31—Schillerbund.
Feb. 1—Friendship Association.
Feb. 4—Dramatic Association Foresters.
Feb. 5—Deutscher Maennerchor, fancy dress.
Feb. 6—Turn Verein.
Feb. 7—Gesang Verein Sangerlust, fancy dress.
Feb. 8—Owen Healy Association.
Feb. 12—Allemania Maennerchor, fancy dress.
Feb. 13—Mainzer Carnival Verein.
Feb. 14—Eichen Kranz, fancy dress.
Feb. 15—Frauen Verein Cecilia, No. 1.
Feb. 16—Warren Association.
Feb. 18—Amateur Athletic Club.
Feb. 19—Theodore Korner Liedertafel, fancy dress.
Feb. 20—Gesung Verein Germania, fancy dress.
Feb. 21—Mozart Verein, fancy dress.
Feb. 22—Patrick H. Owens Association.
Feb. 26—New-York Gemeschter Chor.
Feb. 28—Turn Verein, fancy dress.
March 3—Blatchford Comedy Club.
March 4—Verin fur Gunst unt Wessenschaft.
March 5—Schillerbund.
March 6—Gesung Verin Harmonie, fancy dress.
March 12—Eichen Kranz.

Near Forty-second street, on Sixth avenue, is situated Trenor's Lyric Hall, which is also used for balls, many of which are among the most select and elegant public balls given in the City.

"CORN AND CHEESE."

In the trial of Thomas W. Piper for the murder of Mabel H. Young, in Boston, on Thursday last, Rev. George F. Pentecost, the Pastor of the Church, in the belfry of which the murder was committed, described an interview he had had with the accused, in the course of which he said: "I asked, 'After the school closed where did you go?' and his reply was that he went into the audience room to read, and that he was there during a part of the session; I asked him what he was reading, and he said that it was a book which, perhaps, he ought not to, and entitled *Corn and Cheese*; on my asking if he ever read there before on Sunday, he said he did occasionally; I asked where the book was, and he said he didn't know, but supposed he put it under the seat he occupied; I asked him what seat he was in and he said he did not know, but was of the impression that it was near the door toward Warren avenue; I asked him what the matter was he was reading, and he said he couldn't remember it." On his cross-examination the reverend gentleman said: "Have found and seen the book; its title, as he gave it to me, and as I remember it, was *Corn and Cheese*; it was not 'Cord and Creese;' sure; no doubt about it; am possibly mistaken; found it under the cushion, in a pew near the rear, on the Warren avenue side."

Piper himself was on the stand on Saturday, and in his testimony said that the book he was reading was *Cord and Creese.*

ART NOTES.

The paintings, studies from nature, sketches, studio furniture, &c., belonging to the late William F. Hays, the well-known animal painter, are now on view at the Kurtz Art Gallery, in Madison square, together with contributions from J. Q. A. Ward, W. Whittridge, S. J. Guy, F. O. C. Darley, William and James Hart, Jarvis McEntee, J. B. Irving, J. G. Brown, W. H. Beard, J. W. Wood, J. F. Weir, George C. Lambdin, S. Colman, Mr. T. H. De Haas, J. F. Cropsey, and other members of the Artists' Mutual Aid Society. They will be sold for the benefit of Mr. Hays' family by Mr. Robert Somerville on the 17th inst.

An interesting collection of modern paintings belonging to Mr. Charles F. Haseltine, of Philadelphia, is on view at the Leavitt Gallery, No. 817 Broadway.

A SINGING MOUSE.

Mr. George Augur, of Hartford, frequently heard a singing noise about the house, and finally caught it in a trap. The mouse is like all other mice, except in the peculiar construction of its throat and mouth. Instead of the squeak which belongs to that class of animals, the mouse has a very peculiar cry, which is in almost exact imitation of a bird, and occasionally the animal produces as sweet tones as do many of the singing birds.

A COOL BATH.

The Omaha *Bee* of the 8th inst. says: "That cold-blooded cigar maker of Council Bluffs, who for the last eight years has taken an early morning bath, daily, Winter and Summer—no postponements on account of weather—may be seen every morning at Spoon Lake jumping into the water through a hole cut in the ice. He tries to make people believe that it is healthy. A bath-tub with hot water is healthy enough for us at present."

CONVOCATION OF CROWS.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday says: "Immense flocks of crows are to be seen in the suburbs of Baltimore, as is usual at this season of the year, when, according to the boys' tradition, they hold their annual conventions or congresses, to settle their domestic affairs. An innumerable gathering of them, covering an area nearly a mile square, held a caw-caw yesterday in the corn-fields and woods near the Relay House."

ART IN ITALY.

FOREIGN SCULPTORS ABROAD.

THE CASE OF MR. HEALEY—WHY ARTISTS REMAIN IN ROME—DEFECTS OF AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES—WORK FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1875.

The recent decision in the Criminal Court of Florence, which condemned Mr. Healey to fine and imprisonment for his attacks upon American artists has attracted considerable attention among Italians connected more or less intimately with art. So far as we can discover, the principal cause of Italian jealousy of American artists—more particularly sculptors established here—is found in the fact that their works go into the United States without the payment of any duty, while pictures or sculptures bought of Italian artists pay the small duty of ten per cent. The distinction, to persons not having any interest to serve, seems only reasonable and just, and there is no good cause why a modification of the law should be demanded. The thirty or more American sculptors established in Italy give employment to a large number of Italian workmen, and the money to pay them comes from the other side of the Atlantic. It is true that the profit left to the American sculptor is large, as he can have his model put into marble here at a much less price than it would cost at home. If a sculptor has a commission for a portrait statue of some public man, and is paid $10,000 or $12,000 for it, all but about two thousand dollars of the sum goes into his own pocket as compensation for his labor on the clay model. It is frequently the case that the model is made in America and is brought out here for the purpose of enjoying the advantages of the much lower price both of the marble and work. In the case of an ideal statue, if the subject is one that pleases and the treatment is such as to be pronounced happy or successful, the good fortune of the artist is even greater than with a historical work. Some such artistic trifle as Miss Hosmer's "Puck" may be repeated many times by copies made in the studio from the original model, and $500 more or less of clear profit may be put into the artist's pocket without any trouble being taken, as the matter is left almost wholly to a well-trained workman. The late Mr. Powers made from one hundred to one hundred and fifty repetitions of his "Proserpine," and the profits upon this bust alone were sufficient to furnish a revenue upon which an Italian artist might live. Many similar examples within our knowledge might be named, which go to show that our sculptors who have made a name have nothing to complain of on the score of recompense for the talent called into exercise.

The truth must be told, that it is more a matter of money-making than of artistic improvement which has kept some if not most of our sculptors here. For the real promotion of American art, it would be quite as well were they at home. And so, also, as to casting in bronze. No one who knows anything about the matter can doubt that the statues for our public monuments can be just as well cast at Chicopee or Philadelphia as at Munich or Rome, and it is only necessary to cite a single example like that of the Washington in Union square, to prove this. We are to consider first the claims of art and afterward the interests of artists.

The charge generally made against American sculptors who come here is, that they have little or no knowledge of drawing. The charge is unfortunately but too well founded. Of crude ability there is no lack; but in technical skill and affluence of academic resources Americans are not able to stand comparison with the artists of other countries. There is too great eagerness to grasp at once the prize of a money reward, without the patient study and slow discipline by which talent is trained to higher uses, and by which alone achievements which may appeal for praise to instructed minds are brought about. The facility by which success is won in so many other spheres will not serve us in this. Criticism is exacting, and mere glibness, or the showy result which comes from quickness of parts, will hardly stand when put to the severest test. Mediocre success is not difficult to attain in sculpture, and it is not necessary to cite American examples to prove the fact. Rome has workers enough of many nationalities, with studios filled with the tiresome common places of repeated fruitless attempts to create new ideals of beauty; but only to make us wish to be left alone to the quiet enjoyment of the classical ones which the past has given us.

As for the attacks made in the past two years, I think, on the whole, although the motive was bad, the result will be good. If any harm is done to the artists, they will all be likely to suffer alike. Jealousy of each other's rapid success was what gave the first impulse to these long-continued recriminations, and enough foreigners were found to join in the cry of imposture and ignorance. The lesson should be useful for the future, and should lead to association for mutual defense and improvement. No society of American artists residing here exists, while other nationalities, represented by smaller numbers, have organizations with the end in view of promoting the special objects which have brought them here. It may be a long time before we can prove to these people that we have a just claim to a highly respectable status in this realm, intimately allied to the most polished civilization of the world. But our time must come, and it cannot be far off. Americans in large numbers take great interest in art and in the culture which gives grace to life. With the immense numbers yet to people the country, the audience to be addressed will at last be without limit, and instead of hundreds there will be thousands to respond to the appeal made. What we need most of all is art schools, and the claims of such effective agents for instruction cannot be too often presented.

From what I learn, I am led to suppose that the painters and sculptors here will not be without a respectable representation in the Centennial Exposition. It would be a great pity were our artists inconsiderate enough to let such an opportunity slip. More and more activity is exhibited among Italians since new stimulants have been applied, and the Government has made a new appropriation, now increased to 190,000 francs, to help cover the expenses. Mr. Tilton, our landscape painter, will give his friends and the public opportunity to see at least two of his best works. Perhaps his "Pæstum," the largest of his pictures before this painted, and into which ripeness of feeling and mature thought have been put, may also go to Philadelphia. Egypt and Greece have given new inspiration to this artist, and a faculty of study and industry not given to many is always sufficient assurance to us that from the easel of Mr. Tilton there will come works to be classed among the best productions of modern art.

We have painters in the department of landscape of every order of merit, but withal enough of those of an ability distinctly marked to entitle the country to a very conspicuous place. The field is but just entered, and who can doubt that, with the grand elements that make up the natural scenery of the vast continent of America, the art of the future will have impressed upon it a noble stamp?

IMPORTANT RAILROAD DECISION.

Judge McClure, of the Summit County (Ohio) Court of Common Pleas, delivered an opinion at Akron on the 4th inst., in a case in which the Atlantic and Great Western Railway interests are involved. The Cleveland *Herald* thus describes it: "The moneyed interests in the case are large, involving a claim of $600,000 upon the railroad company by the Bischoffsheim party, and a counter claim of $2,500,000 by the railroad company upon Bischoffsheim. The decision was not upon the merits of the case itself, but upon important preliminary points. It touches upon points new to Ohio courts, being the right of a defendant against whom a cross petition has been filed by a co-defendant to interpose as a defense thereto matters of set-off and counter-claim. The effect of the decision is that the claim and counter-claim will go before the court together, and that as a consequence the railroad company can sue Bischoffsheim here instead of having to bring suit against him in London. Some delay will necessarily occur, owing to the necessity of sending to London for papers and proof. It is probable the trial will take place before ex-Judge Reuben Hitchcock, of Painesville, as Referee. The questions before Judge McClure were argued at length by Mr. Choate, of the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, of New-York City, and James Mason, of Cleveland, for Henri Louis Bischoffsheim, of London, England, and J. M. Adams, of Otis, Adams & Russell, of Cleveland, and Hon. W. H. Upson, of Akron, for the railroad company and the plaintiffs."

MISTAKES IN HATS.

The following notice is conspicuously posted in the reading room of the Young Men's Christian Association in San Francisco:

Notice.—Gentlemen will do well to keep an eye on their hats while in this room, as some visitors are afflicted with shortsightedness which often results in their leaving the room with a better hat than they brought.

VIBRION, VIBRIONNE.

A NEW NAME IN FRENCH SOCIETY—M. DUMAS DISCOVERS A CORRUPTING INSECT, AND THE DANDY IS PROMISED ITS NAME.

Amid the political strifes of these blessed times let us pause a moment to salute two new words that are about to acquire naturalization in the French language—*vibrion* and *vibrionne*. M. Alexandre Dumas has discovered the existence of a parasite insect which corrupts and decomposes whatever thing it sets foot upon. He has alluded to this delightful animal in one of the dialogues of his forthcoming comedy "L'Etrangère," and already the Parisian papers have decided that the terms *vibrion* and *vibrionne* may be applied to those male and female classes whose influence on French society is the exact opposite of moralizing. We have nothing to say about the *vibrionne*, feminine companion and tender helpmate of the corrupting insect; but, as *vibrion* will shortly designate the gentleman who at different epochs of French history has successively borne the titles of *mignon, muguet, petit-maitre, roué, musqué, mirliflor, muscadin, merveilleux, incroyable, petit-sucré, gandin, Werther, lion, dandy, petit crevé, cocodès, gommeux,* and *petit-gras*, it is worth while pointing out that all these designations have *raisons d'être* other than the fancies of the wits who invented them. One may conjure back all the changing aspects of French society during the last three centuries, by examining in what respects the *mignon* differed from the now expiring *petit-gras* and the nascent *vibrion*. Of course, generically, all the above terms are identical, for they stigmatize a class that has always flourished in France, and nowhere else but in France—at least not in such constant force. England has had its rakes, mohawks, macaronis, coxcombs, bucks, exquisites, and swells, but these young bloods, however vibrionish might be their influence on British society, have always been saved from public contempt by their addiction to field or athletic sports. Even Shakspeare's fop, who disgusted *Hotspur* on the field of battle was probably a fellow who could have ridden at a quintain if put to it; and the modern English swell, if he cannot spurt across country or score at Lord's or bestride a polo pony, is at all events equal to knocking over a pigeon at Hurlingham—otherwise he becomes a "muff," without a *locus standi* anywhere, even on the dancing-cards of young ladies who have been ten seasons "out." But the French *mignons, petit-maitres, gommeux*, &c., have been ever averse from displays of activity in any shape. They neither toiled, spun, fought, nor seemed to be aware that they had biceps muscles to develop. Effeminate, lazy, soft, squanderous, lame of speech, and semi-idiotic, they have drawled and dawdled through French society; and being utterly useless, pernicious, and unseemly, they have at all times set the fashion as to how better men should dress and demean themselves.

The *mignons* started into being at the time of the religious wars under Henri III. They were living protests against the sanguinary appetites of the times. While Huguenots and Leaguers cracked one another's pates with a commendable religious zeal, the *mignons* said, "All this bloodshed is nauseous." Wherefore they lisped, wore ruffs half a foot deep, perfumed themselves with civet, buried their white hands in muffs, and carried on the top of the said muffs curly-haired lapdogs, the smaller the better. To them, under Henri IV. and Louis XIII., succeeded the *muguets*, who differed from them in this, that they carried sprigs of flowers about them instead of lapdogs, and were exaggerated lace collars instead of colossal ruffs; but they agreed with the *mignons* in banning all muscular exertion, and shunning woman as an inferior animal whose society was wearisome and unprofitable. After the *muguets* came the *petits-maitres* of Louis XIV.'s reign; but here pray note the loyal etymology of this new title. Louis XIV. was the "Roi Soleil," the Grand Maître accustomed to speak in brief terms of command like an oracle; the *petits-maitres* aped him by exercising a peevish, obstinate, terrible despotism in private life, making servants, women, and all domestic animals whatsoever tremble. The *roués* of the Regency were more gallant, for their lives were spent in getting into scrapes for the fair sex; and they actually drew one another's blood at times. But it was distinctly understood that they would only unsheath in quarrels about lovely woman; if challenged about dice and cards, they nobly declined either to risk their skins or to furnish explanations. Next came Louis XV., and with him the *musqués*, who soused their clothes and wigs with odorous essences. Toward the date of Fontenoy these gentlemen found out that perfumes make the head ache, and they converted themselves into *mirliflors* who eschewed all perfumes as vulgar, and brought to bankruptcy the majority of Italian essence-vendors who plied their trade on the Pont Neuf. Years rolled on, the Revolution broke out, the guillotine established the reign of the sans-culottes, and there were numerous good reasons why the fops who began to blossom out after Robespierre's head had fallen should have had recourse to scents again and been called *muscadins*. They became *merveilleux*, however, when they sought to revive the silken coats and breeches of the old monarchy, and *incroyables* when, finding their efforts in this laudable direction fail, they implanted new fashions consisting of corkscrew ringlets dangling down to the shoulders, high-waisted coats whose long swallow-tails trailed to within an inch of the ground, and walking-sticks twisted serpent-like as the caduceus of Mercury. Gen. Bonaparte, who had no fellow-feeling with idle young men, converted the *incroyables* into very passable soldiers; but the first time that he rested from his wars after becoming Emperor there cropped up a legion of *petits-sucrés*, whose one rule of life was never to allude in conversation to battle or anything appertaining thereto—sword, musket, powder, or even *vivandière*. It was the *petits-sucrés* whose patronage started Tortoni's *café*, and in the still famous "punch room" on the first floor were quaffed those bowls of "*flamboyant*," bought with the proceeds of the fines levied from the *petits-sucrés* who had so far forgotten themselves as to breathe the names of Marengo, Austerlitz, or Wagram. That which is now the Boulevard des Italiens was called, after the "Hundred Days," the Boulevard de Gand, after the young noblemen who had followed Louis XVIII. in his flight to the Belgian city, and who made of this promenade their favorite resort. Hence the term of *gandin* applied to them. But as soon as the Bourbons seemed to be firmly established, and when consequently the Royalist truculency of the *gandins* ceased to be necessary to overawe Bonapartist café waiters, these fine young fellows transformed themselves into *Werthers*, and affected, like Goethe's hero, to be stricken with an incurable love-melancholy, which bereft them of all appetites for their dinners, and probably hurried many of them into premature dyspepsia. But the Revolution of 1830 was at hand, and the pallid *Werther*, finding his Byronic posturing out of keeping with the sanguine spirit of the times, (and extremely unhealthy, moreover,) rushed into the opposite extreme, and got dubbed *lion* for the generous enthusiasm wherewith he platonically espoused the causes for which other young men were fighting all over Europe. Balzac, Gavarni, and Théophile Gautier all paid their tribute to the *lion*, his satin stocks and wondrously tight pantaloons (it was the *lion* who definitely killed knee-breeches as fashionable evening attire.) Possibly it got discovered at length that the *lion's* valor was but a sort of pot-valor, and this would account for the epithet *dandy*, (corrupted from *dandiner*, to trip with a good deal of haunch play,) which bore a signification the reverse of complimentary. We now reach the Second Empire, with its *petits-crevés* and *cocodès*—the former a being who took a passionate interest in horse-races, (as a spectator,) the latter one who had arrived at the conclusion that even the legs of a horse are vanity, and that there is no pastime in the world like crowing Offenbach's melodies in a green-room or in the boudoir of a *cocotte*. The *cocodès* was still alive when the war broke out, but no sooner had peace been made than he was succeeded by the *gommeux*, so called because he was prone to "stick" to you with wonderful accounts of how he had behaved during the war—enlisted in Chanzy's army, worn the embroidered uniform of a franc-tireur, or slain a number of Prussians in some encounter whereof the memory lingered in no mind save his own. It was inevitable that listeners should tire of the *gommeux's* recitals—for mankind tires of everything—and that therefore the *gommeux* should desist from anecdoting which failed to elicit admiring response. He accordingly became the *petit-gras*, the young fatty whose pursuits tend nowhither but towards obesity, and this name really suits him so well that it is a pity it should be on the point of being superseded by that of *vibrion*.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A BADLY VENTILATED JAIL.

Justice Kasmire, who is at present presiding at the Essex Market Court, complains of the limited accommodations for prisoners in the jail attached to the court. The compartment allotted to female prisoners is only about nine feet square, and as many as fifty or sixty persons are often confined in it at a time. The space for males is also too small for the purpose, and the ventilation of the entire jail is exceedingly bad. Justice Kasmire addressed a communication some time ago to the Department of Public Buildings acquainting the officials with the foregoing facts, but no attention has been paid to his suggestions for an enlargement of the pens.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos.
10—Stevens vs. Wrisley.
16—Koehler vs. Ryan.
17—Koehler vs. Marshall.
80—Leahy vs. Myer, &c.
82—Hurley vs. Pettit.
66—Watkins &c., vs. Traphagen, &c.
69—Jung vs. Wagstaff.
74—Mehan vs. Harlem Savings Bank.
92—Bailey vs. Soutter, &c.
100—Salomon vs. Bennett.
124—Benedict vs. Board of Assessors.
137—Phillips vs. Bailey.
141—Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Stern.
142—Nat. Spring Co. vs. Board of Assessors.
145—Boyden vs. Allendorfer.
158—Weld vs. Moller.
163—Gibbs vs. Rooney.
164—Same vs. Same.
168—DeLong vs. Deitienhoefer.
173—Matter of Holt.
178—Meyer vs. Joseph &c.
183—Duke vs. Guy.
195—Storrs vs. Maxwell.
203—Statts vs. Cantrell.
212—Matter of Jetter.
213—Matter of Meyer.
214—Matter of Childs.

Nos.
215—Matter of Lindheim.
217—Foster, &c., vs. Smyth.
222—Blake vs. Blake.
239—Bolten vs. Mellen.
247—Hewett vs. Tumbridge.
249—Remsen vs. McEvoy, &c.
253—Cohn vs. Butler, &c.
264—Matter of Manhattan Club.
278—Goodman, &c., vs. Gutman.
280—Matter of Aldine Co.
281—Matter of Striker.
283—Matter of Hall.
288—Ullman vs. Hass.
300—Lyles, &c., vs. Justice.
311—Matter of Striker.
313—Foster vs. Smyth.
322—Jung vs. Wagstaff.
342—Olence, &c., vs. Bien.
347—Devlin, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
355—Continental Nat. Bank vs. Debbins.
359—Jex, &c., vs. Raynor, &c.
361—Langdon vs. Gray.
362—Langdon vs. Gray, &c.
363—Zimmerman vs. Stemkopf.
365—Smith vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 9—Amoskeag Manufacturing Company vs. Garner et al. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1435—Trask et al. vs. Hosford.
1751—Ward vs. Leonard.
1007—Savannah B. & T. Co. vs. Brennan, &c.
843—Duncan vs. De Witt.
1203—Ballard vs. Bendy et al.
1867—The Mayor, &c., vs. Wood.
2819—Kelly vs. Boarey.
195½—Ontario Bank vs. McNeill.
1822—Creamer vs. The Mayor, &c.
1835—Am. Nat. L. & T. Co. vs. Willard.
1595½—Bolte vs. Barstow.
1459—Anderson vs. Jacobs et al.
453—Richardson vs. O'Brien, &c.
1553½—Thorp vs. The Mayor, &c.
1989—Sperry vs. Page et al.
2558—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c.
73—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
3834—Sage vs. The Mayor, &c.
2073—Spinette vs. Atlas Steam-ship Co.
2079—Higham vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co. et al.
2089—Pillioned vs. Pratt, &c.
2093—Townsend vs. Pittman et al.
2115—Weinhaus vs. The Mayor, &c.
777—Phelps vs. Middleton.

Nos.
1055—Wann vs. Ashley.
1603—Gomperts vs. Prentice, et al.
2291—Comstock vs. Drohan.
1449—Mech. & Trad. Nat. Bank vs. Hotchkiss.
897—Maillard vs. Paine et al.
3503—Fellows et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
835—Bowman vs. Matthews.
895—Allerton vs. Matthews.
988½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
3845—Genet vs. The Mayor, &c.
2013—Corbin, Jr., et al. vs. Knapp et al.
2159—Saxton et al. vs. Gilbert.
2161—Pacific Bank vs. Dwight.
2163—Andrews et al. vs. N. A. N. R. P. Co.
2169—Thurber vs. Frost et al.
2171—Dank vs. Lane.
2173—Park vs. Reed.
2175—Sypher et al. vs. Butler, &c.
2181—Roberts vs. Hill.
2183—Strauss vs. Strabout.
2185—Hale vs. Talcott.
461½—Miller et al. vs. Schwartz et al.
2189—Stephens vs. Godfrey.
2191—Husson vs. Van Ranst et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
2952—Hays vs. The Mayor, &c.
3186—Crump vs. The Mayor, &c.
1562—Poillon vs. Smith et al.
2706—Cassebeer et al., &c., vs. Kalbfleisch.
3170—Sora, &c., vs. Cocks et al.
1648—Olcutt, &c., vs. Maclean et al.
3632—Imhoff vs. The Mayor, &c.
630½—Hallgarten vs. Eckert.
1248—Cleary vs. Cole et al.
1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.
1536—Waster vs. Kellman.
1454—Hager vs. Williamson.

Nos.
178—Hanck vs. Craighead et al., &c.
698—Spratt vs. Pottier.
1424—Claflin et al. vs. Quimby.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.
224—Morris vs. Kelly, &c.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.
1514—Diggs et al. vs. Strews.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
3441—Sackersdorff vs. The Mayor, &c.
1576½—Wilmot vs. Meserole.
225—Maguire vs. Fardy et al.
236—N. Y. Guar. & Ind. Co. vs. Weekman.
992—Germania Bank vs. Schafer et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1133—Ashbahs vs. Clinton Fire Ins. Co.
343—Muller et al. vs. Bettner.
1621—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
1437—Lowenstein vs. Lowenthal.
1359—Poillon, &c., vs. Volksuing et al.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
899½—Rothschild vs. Grand St. and Forty-second St. R. R. Co.
3589—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
1617½—Slade et al. vs. Griffin.
810—Tenth Nat. Bank vs. Roche et al.

Nos.
828—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
3269—N. Y. B. Dock Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1247—Sun P. and P. Co. vs. The Tribune As.
1675—Wemple vs. Soc. of Ch. of Puritans.
1019—Southwick vs. First Nat. Bank of M.
988½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
1401—Rossman et al. vs. Mahon et al.
3939—Packer et al. vs. Breslin.
4005—Seaver, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
3630—Corrigan, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1491—Schwerts et al. vs. Meyers.
141—Letchford et al. vs. Brauder, Jr., et al.
3936—McCulough vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Notice to the Bar.

Ordered, That a new calendar be made up for January, 1876. The day calendar to commence with the cause next succeeding on the present general calendar the cause last tried in December, and to continue to the end of the present calendar, causes noticed for the first time for January Term to follow on the general calendar according to the date of issue. No cause on the present calendar will be placed on the new calendar unless a notice is filed with the Clerk on or before the 15th day of December inst., stating the same has not been disposed of or settled, specifying thereon the date of issue and the number on the present calendar. The new calendar will not be printed at the expense of the City.

By order of the court. WILLIAM WALSH, Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J., and Curtis, J.

Nos. Appeals from Orders.
1—The Mayor, &c., vs. N. Y. & S. I. Ferry Co.
2—The People ex rel. The Mayor, &c., vs. Pendleton.
3—Halstead et al. vs. Cockroft.

Nos.
4—Herzberg et al. vs. Murray.
5—Gutch et al. vs. Crowley.
6—Walsh, &c., vs. Robinson et al.
General Calendar.
38—Brague vs. Lord et al., &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. Demurrer.
4—Crown vs. Nixon.
Law and Fact.
22—Prince vs. 23d St. R. R. Co.
6—Collender vs. Griffith et al.
43—Pursell vs. The Mayor, &c.
4—Parker vs. Harrison.
44—Schwartz vs. O'Conner et al.

Nos.
27—Morgan vs. Davenport R. Con. Co.
3—Ogden vs. Wood et al.
9—Bensel et al. vs. Gray.
10—Gray vs. Bensel.
40—Adams et al. vs. Gray et al.
48—Wensfeld vs. Johnson.
2—Neidnicht vs. Hennig.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Case on—No. 855—N. Y. Guardian & Ind. Co. vs. Gleason, &c. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Case on—No. 866—Fox et al. vs. Marks, &c. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on—No. 1978—O'Gorman vs. Kamak. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.
1167—Browning vs. Home Ins. Co. of Ohio.
1178—Eisner vs. Morgan.
1362—Smith vs. German Exchange Bank.
1682—Conway vs. The Mayor, &c.
1818—Walsh vs. The Mayor, &c.
1814—Littlepage vs. The Mayor, &c.
2137—The People vs. The Mayor, &c.
1224—Fogg vs. Howard et al.

Nos.
185—Klohr vs. O'Brien.
219—Schwartz vs. O'Brien.
1212—McGail vs. Ferrall.
1183—Pell vs. Conover.
1208—Heymon et al. vs. Stevenson.
1286—Beadle vs. Crofut.
1917½—Westervelt vs. The Mayor, &c.
1693—Phiffer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1103—Hulster vs. The Union Pacific Railroad.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
31—Austin vs. Martin, &c.
55—Kissick vs. Gilmour.
16—Fitzpatrick vs. Boylan.

Nos.
19—Gossler et al. vs. Schepeler et al.
30—Sage vs. Vermilye.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

All cases argued November Term and not decided will be decided Dec. 31, 1875.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
3332—Sharon, Jr., vs. Decker.
5783—Brown vs. Smith.
5629—Lipperly et al. vs. White.
5541—Merquet vs. Debray et al.
3145—Stewart vs. Thurber et al.
3548—Stimpson vs. Bienenstock et al.

Nos.
2780—Carey vs. The Mayor, &c.
2470—Jacobs vs. Clarke.
2147—Atwater et al. vs. Lorillard S. S. Co.
6006—Koehler et al. vs. McAuliffe et al.
5190—Josephine et al. vs. Zeiner.
4810—Levy vs. Ward.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
5891—Williams vs. Betts et al.
2864—Boese et al. vs. Roedel.
2947—Foster vs. Moran.
3682—Burkhardt vs. Angele.
3766—Muller vs. 61st St. M. E. Church.
3685—Berkelman vs. Trube.
2662—Brown vs. Thurber et al.

Nos.
1206—Bergman vs. Sherer et al.
1445—Linow vs. Sherer et al.
3637—Kiss vs. Rothschild.
3638—Masters, Jr., vs. Fitch.
3639—Baumgarten versus Levy.
3640—Finkelstein vs. Harrison.
3641—Lowenthal vs. Pincowsky.
3642—Levy vs. Heideman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
5637—McKeon vs. Bayerd.
5100—Biegan vs. Bennett.
6015—Putnam vs. Irving.
4614—Tuska vs. McCarron.
4899—Malcomson et al. vs. Heymann.
5534—Blum vs. Sutrup et al.
5771—Gilbert vs. Collins et al.
5465—Shults vs. Shaw et al.
5424—Hawk et al. vs. Lesquereaux.

Nos.
5196—Newman et al. vs. Schwarter et al.
4826—Jessurum vs. Hernstein.
4613—Herrman et al. vs. Shayne.
4439—De Wolf et al. vs. Lowenstein.
4868—Reinhardt et al. vs. Hughes et al.
5354—Dinkel vs. Noelke et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Marcus H. Albers, rape.
George Steiner, felonious assault and battery.
Hugh O'Connor, Thomas Flaherty, James Murphy, burglary.
John Fitzgerald, Charles Lohman, George Debgler, burglary.
Charles Allen, forgery.
John Murray, William Thompson, burglary.
Richard L. Rodney, grand larceny.
Charles Held, grand larceny.
John Ramsay, grand larceny.
Henry Royce, George Van Horn, false pretenses.
John F. Baird, James Wood, false pretenses.
Mary McGuire, larceny from the person.
Alexander McCoy, petty larceny.
Oscar Fisher, petty larceny.
Morrison Bassenger, obscene literature.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000	N.W.C.C.G.B.	85⅝	100	Ohio & Miss.	17½
10,000	do......b3.	85¾	100	North-west...b3.	39¾
2,000	do.	85⅝	200	do.	39¾
8,000	do.	85⅞	500	do.	39⅞
10,000	do.	85¾	700	do......b3.	40
5,000	H. & St.J.8s,C.	82	400	do.	40
500	Western Union.	76½	100	do......b3.	40⅛
600	do......s3.	76½	900	do.	40
300	do.	76⅝	100	North-west. Pref.	56¼
100	do......b3.	76¾	100	do.	56¼
200	do.	76¾	100	do......s10.	56¼
1900	do.	76⅞	200	do.	56⅝
800	do......s3.	76⅞	300	do.	56½
200	Michigan Cen.	61½	300	do......b60.	56⅝
200	Pacific Mail.....c.	40⅝	200	do.	56½
300	do......s3.	40⅝	100	St. Paul.	36½
200	do......s3.	40¾	200	St. Paul Pref.	66¾
100	do.	40¾	100	do.	66⅝
100	Union Pacific.	77¼	800	do.	66½
60	do.	77⅛	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf. b3.	29
100	do......c.	77⅛	100	do.	29
100	Lake Shore.	61⅜	100	Han. & St. Jo.	22⅜
100	do......c.	61⅜	200	do.	22½
300	do......s3.	61⅜	100	do......s3.	22¼
600	do.	61½	600	do.	22½
1500	do.	61⅝	200	do.	22⅜
500	do.	61¾	200	do.	22¼
300	Erie Railway.	16⅞	500	do......s3.	22⅛
100	do......b3.	16⅞	100	do.	22¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 12.124	$18,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 12.122¾
7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. b. c.119½	25,000 do. b. c.122⅞
100,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. b. c.117⅜	5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. b. c.117⅛

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$7,000	U. S. C. 5s, '81.	117¼	1800	Lake Shore.	61⅞
14,000	D. of Col. 3.65s.	68	500	do.	62
2,000	S. C. 6s, n. f.	5	1200	do.	61⅞
5,000	Tenn. 6s, old.	46	300	do......b3.	61⅞
5,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	43½	100	do......s5.	61¾
5,000	Har. 1st, r.s3.	113⅜	2500	do......s3.	61¾
5,000	Canada S., 1st.	60	500	do.	61¾
1,000	Am. D. & I. bds.	103	2300	North-west..s3.	40
5,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	81	1000	do.	40
100	Quicksilver.	18¼	100	N. W. Pref....b3.	56⅝
200	West. Union..b3.	76⅝	100	do......s3.	56½
600	do.	76⅝	50	C. C. C. & Ind.	58¾
200	do......s4.	76½	100	do.	59¼
300	do.	76½	200	Pittsburg.	90
20	American Ex.	60¼	300	Han. & St. Jo.	22¼
600	Pacific Mail.	40⅝	100	H. & St. Jo. P. b3.	28¾
100	Erie Railway. b3.	16⅝	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	12
100	do......s3.	16⅝	100	Kansas & Texas.	7⅛
100	Illinois Central.	96½	200	do.	7¼
100	St. Paul Pref. b3.	66¾	150	St. Louis & I. M.	16½
300	do.	66½	100	Atlantic & P. Pf.	4

MONDAY, Dec. 13—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks shows a decrease in legal tenders of $2,359,300, but to offset this the banks have gained $1,381,900 in specie, and liquidated $2,616,100 in loans and $3,696,400 in deposits. The decrease in legal tenders arises from shipments of currency to the interior for hog and beef packing operations. This movement will soon be over, when we shall have a return flow of legal tenders and national bank notes sent hence to move the grain and cotton crops, and also for hog-packing operations. The circulation has increased $367,700. The decrease in reserve is only $53,300, which leaves the banks with an excess of reserve above the legal limit of $8,118,575.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 4.	Dec. 11.	Dec. 12, 1874.
Loans	$271,006,500	$268,390,400	$284,903,300
Specie	15,157,500	16,539,400	14,218,800
Legal tenders	45,680,200	43,320,900	49,470,300
Deposits	210,663,300	206,966,900	218,408,000
Circulation	18,750,600	19,118,300	24,804,300

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	Dec. 4.	Dec. 11.	Differences.
Specie	$15,157,500	$16,539,400	Inc. $1,381,900
Legal tenders	45,680,200	43,320,900	Dec. 2,359,300
Total reserve	$60,837,700	$59,860,300	Dec. $977,400
Reserve required against deposits	52,665,825	51,741,725	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	8,171,875	8,118,575	Dec. $53,300

The supply of money at this point has continued ample to meet the ordinary wants of mercantile and Stock Exchange borrowers, within the limit of 3@6½ ⅌ cent. for call loans. Most of the business was at 4@5 ⅌ cent. on stock collaterals, and at 3@4 ⅌ cent. to the Government bond dealers. Time loans are not very much sought after, there being no apprehension of any material change in the course of money, except, perhaps, just previous to and succeeding the closing up of accounts incidental to the new year. The enormous disbursements which will begin on that date, or perhaps before, in the case of the Treasury and some prominent corporations, will, of course, throw a vast amount of money into the loan market or on to the Stock Exchange for investment. The discount market has shown no change of importance. The demand for the best grades was active and sales were made at 5½@7½ ⅌ cent.

The foreign advices, so far as the situation at London is concerned, were not of any special significance or calculated to materially influence the markets here. Consols were higher and United States bonds firm, especially toward the close. Money has been easy, and the Bank of England rate of discount remains at 3 ⅌ cent. The bank lost £283,000 bullion during the week ending Wednesday, and since then £138,000 has been withdrawn on balance. The sterling exchange market was firm, the principal buyers having been the German bankers. Rates were advanced from $4 83½ to $4 84½ for 60 days bills, and from $4 87 to $4 88½ for demand, the closing business having been at about the highest rates. Speculation in gold was tame and the fluctuations confined within a narrow range. A decline from 114½ to 113⅞ succeeded the reading of President Grant's Message to Congress, the views on the Cuban question having been more pacific than expected. The President's recommendations in regard to specie payments did not create any surprise in financial circles, but assisted slightly the decline in gold. The market speedily recovered its lost ground, and closed firm at 114⅜@114½. Cash gold was in good supply during the greater portion of the week, and holders paid a consideration to have balances carried.

Government bonds were firm, and a good demand prevailed, some large transactions being made privately. Toward the latter part of December the demand for these securities usually increases, purchases being made in order to avoid State or Municipal taxation. The transactions in railway mortgages were large, and with but few exceptions prices advanced. The dealings were well distributed, but the Pacific issues and the leading Western securities were most active. In State bonds, District Columbia 3.65s, after selling up to 69¼, receded to 68. The general list was without feature.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was fairly active during the week, with, in most instances, a tendency toward higher prices, which, however, was particularly marked in the Western railroad shares. Chicago and North-western was made the object of a determined onslaught on the part of the bears, who had recourse to the usual expedient of circulating false reports in regard to the financial condition of the company in order to depress the shares. The purpose of the attack, however, was too well understood to have it produce the effect intended, and the price of the stock, instead of receding, made a substantial advance, which was well maintained. The officers of the company announce their intention to ferret out the authors of the libelous reports, and, if possible, bring them to book. North-western common rose from 38⅜ to 40¼, and the preferred from 54½ to 56⅞, the former closing at 40 and the latter at 56½@56⅝. Lake Shore advanced from 58¾ to 62¼, subsequently partially reacted, and closed at 61⅝@61¾. St. Paul common advanced to 36⅝, and the preferred to 67, reacting slightly in the final dealings. Michigan Central fluctuated between 60¾ and 61⅝, and closed at the higher figure. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced to 21, but afterward lost the improvement. Western Union advanced from 75⅝ to 77⅛, with final transactions at 76⅜@76½. The extreme prices for Union Pacific were 76½ and 79, and for Pacific Mail 40 and 41¼. The decision rendered by Judge Donohue on Friday, making perpetual the temporary injunction previously granted by him restraining the Panama Railroad Company from running lines of steamers to Aspinwall and San Francisco, would seem likely to impart firmness to Union Pacific and Pacific Mail, as it gives the two companies a virtual monopoly of the trade of the Pacific coast. The decision is regarded as second only in importance to that rendered by the Supreme Court in the Union Pacific case. Under it the Union Pacific Company can not only keep up its present dividends at the rate of 8 ⅌ cent., but increase them as the earnings warrant. The effect on the stock is likely to be very favorable, and since the decision there have been good buyers for the shares, the floating supply of which is small, so much having been taken off the market for investment by parties who believe in its future. Some of the brokers have orders for Union Pacific both from New-England and the West, which they fill as stock is offered, it being apparent that any peremptory orders to buy would materially advance the price. The declaration during the week of the usual dividends by the New-York Central, Western Union, Union Pacific, and other companies naturally tended to impart firmness to the market.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1874.
American Gold	114½	113⅞	111½
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117⅜	117¼	112⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, cou.	122⅝	122⅜	119¾
New-York Central	106	105½	102
Rock Island	105⅛	104¾	101½
Pacific Mail	41⅜	40	39¾
St. Paul	36⅝	35½	38⅝
St. Paul Preferred	67	66	61½
Lake Shore	62¼	58¾	80⅜
North-western	40¼	38¾	47
North-western Preferred	56⅞	54½	61½
Western Union	77⅛	75½	82⅜
Union Pacific	79	76½	35⅜
Wabash	5⅛	4½	29¾
Delaware, Lack. and West.	120¼	119⅝	108⅝
New-Jersey Central	105¼	104	107
Panama	127	127	116
Erie	17	15⅞	27½
Ohio and Mississippi	17⅞	17⅛	31
C., C. and I. C.	4¾	4¾	9⅞
Harlem	133⅝	133⅜	130½

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 11.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
New-York Central	106	105¾	105¾	106
Harlem	..	..	133⅛	135
Erie	16⅞	16¾	16⅝	16¾
Erie Preferred	..	..	81½	..
Lake Shore	62	61⅜	61⅝	61¾
Wabash	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	5
North-western	40¼	39¾	39⅞	40
North-western Pref.	56⅞	56¼	56½	56⅝
Rock Island	104⅞	104⅞	104¾	105
Fort Wayne	..	..	99¼	99¾
Mil. & St. Paul	36½	36⅜	36¼	36⅜
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	66¾	66½	66½	66⅝
Pittsburg	90	90	90	90¼
Del., Lack. & W.	119⅞	119⅞	119¾	120
New-Jersey Central	..	..	104½	104¾
Michigan Central	61½	61½	61¼	61¾
Illinois Central	96½	96½	96¼	96¾
Union Pacific	78	77	77	77½
Central Pacific	..	..	98	..
C., C. & Ind. Central	..	..	4¼	4¾
Han. & St. Joseph	22½	22¼	22¼	22½
Han. & St. Jo. Pref.	29¼	28½	28½	29
Ohio & Mississippi	17½	17½	17½	17⅝
Missouri Pacific	12⅛	12	12⅛	12⅝
Panama	..	..	126	127
Western Union	76⅞	76½	76⅜	76½
Atl. & Pacific Tel.	18⅝	18⅝	18½	19
Pacific Mail	40¾	40½	40⅝	40¾
Quicksilver	18¼	17⅞	18	18¼
Quicksilver Pref.	24½	24½	24	24½
Adams Express	..	..	102½	103
Wells-F. & Co. Ex.	84	83½	83½	84
Amer. Mer. Un. Ex.	60½	60⅜	60	60½
United States Ex.	..	..	56	56½

The import entries of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,974,004	Nov. 13	$4,135,565
August	30,805,475	Nov. 20	4,718,735
September	23,527,568	Nov. 27	2,983,749
October	22,264,765	Dec. 4	8,447,076
Nov. 6	3,310,520	Dec. 11	4,901,411
Total			$131,068,808
Total same period in 1874			157,718,826
Decrease in 1875			$26,650,018

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,260,318	Nov. 9	$5,815,233
August	20,866,185	Nov. 16	4,832,890
September	20,230,040	Nov. 23	5,519,647
October	22,159,396	Nov. 30	5,549,352
Nov. 2	1,839,917	Dec. 7	5,160,801
Total			$117,688,779
Total same period in 1874			124,395,852
Decrease in 1875			$6,707,073
Gold, Dec. 11, 1875			114½
Gold, Dec. 12, 1874			111½

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$8,754,151	Nov. 13	$358,418
August	3,954,427	Nov. 20	397,500
September	1,245,802	Nov. 27	706,564
October	1,957,605	Dec. 4	351,696
Nov. 6	604,151	Dec. 11	320,900
Total			$18,651,274
Total same period in 1874			25,511,259
Decrease in 1875			$6,859,985

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,598,717	$7,832,434
August	11,705,678	5,055,680
September	10,471,244	1,313,544
October	8,657,813	3,056,422
Nov. 6	1,673,100	2,607,100
Nov. 13	1,719,200	833,900
Nov. 20	1,733,900	350,600
Nov. 27	1,680,000	430,000
Dec. 4	1,523,000	244,700
Dec. 11	1,749,700	452,000
Total	$50,607,341	$21,875,480
Total to same date 1874	—	33,417,198

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD. Holders of the first mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are notified that by sending their address to the Committee, at the office of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 59 Liberty st., a copy of the plan of reorganization will be forwarded to them.
C. L. PERKINS,
JESSE HOYT,
L. H. MEYER,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY BONDS WANTED.—PAR AND interest paid for bonds due in 1876.
AARON G. CRANE, No. 135 Broadway.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 11—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 109½; New 5s, 104¾. Erie Railway Shares, 15⅛.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £108,000.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 11.—United States Bonds, New 5s, 99⅝.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Exchange on London, 25f. 12½c.; Rentes, 66f. 27½c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive firm. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. There have been no receipts to-day. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling Clause, shipped November, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.; do. do. shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 15-16d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6 15-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 3,300 bales were American.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, December delivery, at 6⅞d.; do. do., shipped November and December, per sail, at 6⅞d. Produce—Tallow, 48s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 11—4 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 12d. @12¼d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening—Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—Sugar—Absence of business for want of stock, the greater part of the stocks having been already sold, are liable to be shipped at any moment; remaining stocks scarce and quality inferior; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 56,000 bxs. and 2,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 1,300 bxs. and 261 hhds.; exports of the week, 19,500 bxs. and 2,200 hhds. Bacon, $39@$41 ⅌ cwt. Butter, $50@$75 ⅌ quintal for American. Flour, $29@$34 ⅌ bbl. for American. Lard, $43 50@$44 ⅌ quintal, in kegs, and $48@$49 in tins. Potatoes, $7 50@$8 ⅌ bbl. Tallow, $27@$30 ⅌ quintal. Yellow Wax, $14 50@$15 ⅌ arroba. Honey, 6 reals ⅌ gallon. Onions, $12@$13 ⅌ bbl. Lumber nominal. Shooks—Sugar Hogsheads, 18@20 reals; Molasses Hogsheads, 22@24 reals. Corn, 9@10 reals ⅌ arroba. Hoops, long-shaved, last sales at $54 50, gold, ⅌ M. Freights—Demand more moderate. Spanish Gold, 211½@212. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days, Currency, 90@92 premium; Short Sight, 94@96 premium; 60 days, Gold, 119@121 premium; Short Sight, 123@125 premium; on London, 148@150 premium; on Paris, 116@118 premium.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—Wool—Market generally unchanged; demand from manufacturers steady, and there has been a good average business done the past week. The receipts have been large for the season, and manufacturers are now pretty well supplied. California Wool continues to attract the most attention, the sales of this description having been 804,000 lb. at 21c.@35c. for Spring and 15c.@24c. for Fall. Fine Fleeces have been in good demand at steady prices; sales of X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania at 46c.@48c., and No. 1 and XXX at 48c.@51c.; in other Fleeces very little has been done; sales of Michigan X and No. 1 at 42c.@47c. Wisconsin and other Fleeces at 40c.@45c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces have sold only in limited quantities. The stock is very much reduced and the most desirable lots of domestic are held at 65c.; sales of Combing have been made at 59c.@60c. Pulled Wool is in fair demand, with sales of Super and X at 35c.@49c., the principal transactions being at 42c.@47c. Supplies of this description are beginning to arrive more freely.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	15	Resin, bbls.	151
Broom-corn, bales	24	Oil-cake, pks.	1,109
Bees-wax, pks.	6	Pork, pks.	1,434
Cotton, bales	8,057	Beef, pks.	274
Cotton-sd. Oil, bbls.	478	Cut-meats, pks.	5,378
Dried Fruit, pks.	57	Grease, pks.	168
Eggs, bbls.	941	Lard, tcs.	1,651
Flour, bbls.	18,859	Stearine, pks.	20
Wheat, bushels	69,082	Butter, pks.	3,633
Corn, bushels	63,677	Cheese, pks.	3,830
Oats, bushels	24,344	Tallow, pks.	457
Rye, bushels	2,800	Dressed Hogs, No.	106
Malt, bushels	500	Pea-nuts, bags	33
Beans, bbls.	788	Pecans, pks.	50
Peas, bushels	10,900	Rice Chaff, bags	283
Meal, bags	847	Sugar, bbls.	156
B. W. Flour, bags	325	Starch, pks.	4,195
Oatmeal, bbls.	10	Tea, pks.	172
Hemp, bales	24	Tobacco, hhds.	62
Hops, bales	289	Tobacco, pks.	54
Hides, bales	911	Whisky, bbls.	497
Leather, sides	7,537	Wool, bales	578
Spirits Turp., bbls.	91		

ASHES—Have been very quiet since our last, at $5@$5 50 for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been inactive, with Yellow quoted at from 31½c.@33c. ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in generally limited request, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c., ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Dull and nominal at the modified figures last mentioned; sales 500 bags Rio, ex South America, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery, the more confident views of holders operating against free dealings. The revised official figures show an improvement of 1-16c. ⅌ lb....Ordinary now quoted at 11 1-16c.; Low Middling, 12⅞c.@13⅛c.; Middling, 13 5-16c.@13 11-16c....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 300 bales, (of which 140 bales were on last evening,) including 120 bales to shippers, and 180 bales to spinners....There has been more activity for forward delivery at an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ lb....Sales have been reported since our last of 26,900 bales, (of which 7,800 bales were on last evening, and 19,100 bales to-day,) with 900 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with December options closing at 13 5-16c.; January, 13⅜c.@13 13-32c.; February, 13 19-32c.; March, 13 27-32c.@13⅞c.; April, 14 1-16c.; May, 14¼c.@14 9-32c.; June, 14 7-16c.@14½c.; July, 14 19-32c.@14 21-32c.; August, 14 11-16c.@14¾c....The receipts at this port to-day were 8,057 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 20,071 bales, against 35,347 bales same day last week....The week's export hence have been 13,219 bales, including 11,656 bales to Liverpool, 268 bales to Hamburg, 675 bales to Bremen, and 600 bales to Sweden....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 885,693 bales, (of which were 524,703 bales to British ports, and 360,990 bales to the Continent,) against 800,172 bales same time the previous year.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in light demand within the range of $2 30@$2 35 for No. 1, short and full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very limited trade has been reported in nearly all kinds of State and Western Flour to-day, with prices quoted weak and irregular generally. Export movement light....Sales have been reported since our last of 10,100 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $4 50@$5 75, mainly at $4 75@$5 25; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour, $3 60@$4 25; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 35@$4 75, chiefly at $4 50@$4 65; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 85@$5 35, mainly at $5@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85, mainly at $5 50@$5 65; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 60, chiefly at $6@$6 40; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 50; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 15@$7, mainly at $5 35@$6 25, and patent at $6 50@$9 50, chiefly at $7@$7 60; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 3,200 bbls. shipping Extras, part City Mills, at the quoted figures....Southern Flour essentially as last quoted; sales, 700 bbls....Rye Flour steady; sales, 300 bbls....Corn-meal quiet at former rates; sales equal to 470 bbls., of which were 100 bbls. Brandywine at $4, delivered.

GRAIN—A moderate business has been reported in Spring Wheat at rather easier prices for prime, and lower and irregular figures in the instance of the poorer grades, which were offered with freedom. Winter Wheat has been rather more sought after, but at less firm rates. Demand for both Spring and Winter mainly for export, millers buying reservedly. Sales have been reported since our last of 107,000 bushels, at $1 33 for choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 32 for prime do., afloat; $1 24 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 26 for do., afloat, (rumored;) $1 12@$1 15 for Mixed Spring, car lots; $1 11@$1 13 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring; $1 10, in part, for No. 3 Chicago Spring; 99c.@$1 01, mostly at 99c., for rejected Spring; $1 33 for ordinary White Western, (5 car-loads;) $1 35 for Amber Michigan; $1 33 for Amber Western; $1 10@$1 22 for Red Western; $1 16 for (5 car-loads) do. "no grade," (New-York inspection;) $1 40 for choice Amber State, (500 bushels,) in store....Corn has been very quiet since our last. Old has been offered sparingly and held higher. New in better supply, and quoted lower and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels, at 75c. for choice sailing-vessel Mixed Western, delivered, closing with this as the asking rate for prime, afloat; 73½c.@74c. for steamer do., afloat; 75c. for High Mixed Western; 74c. for kiln-dried Mixed do.; 75c. for Yellow Western; 62½c.@69½c. for damp to prime dry new Mixed Western, mainly at 64½c.@68½c., afloat; 68c.@70c., in part, for new Yellow Western; 69c. for new Yellow Southern....Included in the sales have been 4,200 bushels new Mixed Western, inspected under the new grading rules, and classed as "no grade," at 62½c.@64½c. ⅌ bushel....Rye firm, but dull; a car-load of No. 2 (New-York inspection) sold at 90c.; No. 1 quoted at 95c....Barley dull and heavy within the previous range; 5,000 bushels Canada reported sold on private terms....Malt, Peas, and Buckwheat as last quoted....Oats have been in fair demand, and prime, which have been most wanted, have been quoted firm; poorer qualities easier. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 44,000 bushels, at 44c.@49½c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly within the range of 47½c.@49½c. for fair to strictly prime, afloat, and 45c.@45½c. for inferior; 46c.@52c. for poor to choice White Western; 50c. for White State....Hay, Straw, and Feed as last quoted....Cloverseed scarce and wanted; prime quoted at 13c. A small lot of fair reported sold at 12¼c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—A fairly active demand has been noted for the leading kinds at steady prices. The week's receipts have been 37,969 Hides and 157 bales do.; sales 57,080 hides, and 359 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 485 Dry Buenos Ayres, from Europe, 20 lb., on private terms; 680 Dry River Plate Sides, from Europe, 24 lb., at 16c., gold, four months, as they run; 2,595 Dry Montevideo, 21½ to 22½ lb., at 21c.; 16,220 Dry Montevideo, 21¼ to 21½ lb., at 20½c., gold, four months, usual selection; 4,720 Dry Montevideo, 21¼ lb., at 20½c., gold, cash less 3 to 3½ ⅌ cent. discount, usual selection; 11,600 Dry California, 22 lb., at 20c., gold, sixty days, usual selection; 855 Dry Bogota, 20 to 22 lb., at 18c.@19c., gold, sixty days selected; 2,360 Dry Central American, 18 to 19 lb., 1,430 Dry Puerto Cabello, 23 to 24 lb., 1,480 Dry Mexican, 21 to 25 lb., on private terms; 10,415 Dry Texas, 22 to 25 lb., at 18½c., currency, cash, to 20c., currency, four months, selected; 1,000 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lb., 1,500 W. S. New-Orleans, 66 lb., on private terms; 1,650 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 9¼c., currency, cash, and 359 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 lb., on private terms....Stock in first hands this morning, 152,300 Hides and 1,196 bales do., against 275,200 Hides and 1,605 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been very moderately dealt in, and quoted easier and irregular in price. New-York State, new crop, quoted at 10c.@15c.; Eastern, 10c.@15c.; Wisconsin, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; California, 17c.@20c. Receipts for the week, 1,074 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1875, as made up by Mr. Emmet Wells, 36,010 bales, against 30,871 bales same period in 1874; export clearances for the week, —— bales; since Sept. 1, 1875, 16,760 bales, against 11,103 bales same period in 1874.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 300 bbls. reported sold at 58c.@62c. Market steady, but otherwise dull.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet at former rates; sales, 100 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3@$5 ⅌ 280 lb....Nothing really new in Tar or Pitch....Spirits Turpentine more active at steady prices; sales, 420 bbls. merchantable at 36½c.@37c.; and 200 bbls. New-York pks. at 38c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull, on the basis of 7c., in bulk, and at 10¼c.@10⅜c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined has been inactive, with early delivery quoted at 12½c.@12⅝c....Refined, in cases, 16½c.@19c....Naphtha at 8⅝c.@9½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 12⅛c.@12¼c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held rather firmly, but has been unusually dull. Sales for early delivery have been reported of only small lots of new Western Mess, in lots, at $21 75....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 50@$20; City do. at $22; Extra Prime, $15@$16....And for forward delivery of Western Mess, December option has been quoted at $21 25@$21 50; and February option at $20 60@$20 75 ⅌ bbl., without important dealings....Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand at firmer prices. City quoted at 8⅞c.@9¼c. for heavy to very light....Cut-meats have been held with confidence, though not active....Sales have been reported of 21,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10½c.@12c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within the previous range.... Bacon dull and drooping; City Long Clear quoted at 10⅜c.@11c.; Western Long Clear at 10⅝c. Sales, 150 bxs. Chicago inspection, reported at 10c....Lard has been quoted rather easier, and for early delivery especially very quiet....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported of small lots of new at 13c. Also, 50 tcs. Western Kettle at 13⅜c....And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, seller December, quoted at 13c., without sales....1,000 bxs., seller January, reported sold at 13 1-16c.; 750 tcs., seller February, at 13 3-16c.@13¼c., closing with 13 3-16c. bid; 250 tcs., March, at 13 5-16c., closing at 13 5-16c.@13⅜c....And of City Lard, 160 tcs. Steam and Kettle at 12⅞c., and small lots of No. 1 at 12½c. ⅌ lb....And of Refined Lard, sales have been reported of small lots for the Continent at 13¼c., and for the West Indies at 12⅝c. ⅌ lb....Beef quoted steady, but dull....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration....Tallow has been firmer and wanted, with sales of 145,000 lb. good to choice at 9¾c.@10c....Stearine quiet, but firm, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13¼c.; choice City, in hhds., at 13½c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 50 tcs. Western at 13¼c. ⅌ lb.

SALT—Has been in good request and held firmly, with Liverpool Ground ranging from 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 55@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.; St. Martin's, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Slow of sale, and quoted at 5½c.@5¾c., gold.

SKINS—Deer dull and nominally unchanged as to values; receipts, 73 bales; sales, 10,000 lb. Para and Maranham, 5,000 lb. Central American, and 1,500 lb. Matamoras on private terms....Goat inactive at figures; receipts, 283 bales; sales, 150 bales Curacoa, 90 bales Mexican, and 50 bales Payta on private terms.

SUGARS—Dull but steady; quotations as in our last.

TEAS—Strong, but quiet to-day; 800 half-chests Green sold on private terms.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 18@$1 18½ on sales of 100 bbls. And of Alcohol, 50 bbls. reported sold at $1 15 ⅌ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business in the line of berth freights has been comparatively tame, with rates quoted as without further change of moment. In the chartering line a fair inquiry has been noted for tonnage, chiefly for vessels suited to the Petroleum trade, at about former figures....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 250 pks. Tallow at 35s.; 50 tons Oil-cake at 25s., and 2,000 Staves on private terms; and, by steam, 65 tons Leather, in lots, at 35s.; 3,300 bxs. Cheese, (of recent shipment,) part at 55s.@57s. 6d. ⅌ ton; 350 pks. Provisions and 575 bbls. Apples, reported on private terms. Also a British bark, 460 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d.; a British brig, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,500 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 9d. (with option of London or Bristol) ⅌ bbl....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour (to complete cargo) at 3s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 40s., and 20 tons. Measurement Goods at 33s. 9d. ⅌ ton; and, by steam, 500 pks. Provisions and 1,500 bxs. Cheese at 50s. ⅌ ton, (which rate was the basis of the Cheese engagements mentioned in our last;) and 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake, reported at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; also a German ship, 915 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ⅌ bbl. ....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 10½d. ⅌ bushel; 150 tons Provisions at 50s.; 1,000 bxs. Bacon, (of through freight,) at 50s. ⅌ ton; 200 bbls. Apples and 1,500 Staves on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 100 tons Provisions at 55s.@60s. ⅌ ton....For the United Kingdom, direct, a German brig, 364 tons, with about 2,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d. ⅌ quarter....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 560 tons, with about 3,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d.; a British bark, (to arrive,) with about 5,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 6d., (now quoted weaker and irregular,) and an Italian bark, 519 tons, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Hull, by steam, 500 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ⅌ ton....For Havre, by steam, 600 pks. Provisions, 500 hhds. Tobacco, 3,600 pks. Hides, 3,000 bushels Grain, 21,000 Staves, and 1,750 pks. Merchandise, (reported as of recent shipments,) at full market rates; also, two barks, with Cotton, from Savannah, reported at 15-32d. ⅌ lb....For Bremen, by sail, 1,500 bales Cotton (reported as of recent engagement,) at about 11-16d. ⅌ lb.; 36,000 bushels Grain reported at 9d.@9½d. ⅌ bushel; 250 tcs. Lard at 35s. ⅌ ton; 50 bales Hair on private terms; 2,500 bbls. Shoe Pegs, reported at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 850 pks. Measurement Goods (mainly Tobacco, in cases,) at 22s. 6d., and 6,000 Staves on private terms; and, by steam, 500 bales Cotton, reported (as of late shipments) at 1c. ⅌ lb.; 500 bushels Grain on private terms; 1,350 pks. Tobacco, reported 50s. for hhds. and $1 for bales; 550 tcs. Lard at 55s. ⅌ ton; also an American bark, with about 2,200 bales Cotton, from Savannah, reported at ½d. ⅌ lb....For Hamburg, by steam, 50 hhds. Tobacco on private terms....For Genoa, an American brig, with about 1,400 bales Cotton, from Savannah, reported at 1c. ⅌ lb....For Trieste, a German brig, 160 tons, hence, with about 4,000 cases Petroleum at 35c. ⅌ case; an American schooner, 513 tons, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 6s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl....For Barbados and Demerara, an American schooner, 141 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at about 60c. ⅌ bbl.; and another, 200 tons, with Hogshead Staves, from Norfolk, reported at $11, gold....For St. John, New-Brunswick, a British schooner, 93 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $2....For Halifax, a British brig, about 1,700 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at 30c.@40c. ⅌ bbl....For Matanzas, an American schooner, 162 tons, with Lumber, from Satilla River, at $8 50....For the north side of Cuba and back north of Hatteras, three American schooners, reported on the basis of $5 for Sugar, $4 25@$4 50 for Melado and $3 25 for Molasses....For Cienfuegos and back to Philadelphia, an American schooner, 260 tons, reported at $5 50@$5 75 for Sugar and $3 50 for Molasses....For Rio Janeiro, an American schooner, 316 tons, with Lumber, from Satilla River, reported at $21....For Savannah, a schooner, 247 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $800....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $7 50; and another, with do., from St. Mary's, at $6....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $7; and another, with do., from Brunswick, at $6 25....For Hampton Roads and orders, a British brig, 193 tons, with Sugar, from Bahia, (and another Northern port,) reported at 22s. 6d.@25s.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Flour depressed, and there is more disposition to realize; sales, 600 bbls., including Extra at $5@$5 25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family at $6@$6 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $6@$6 75; high grades, $7@$8 50. Rye Flour, $5 12½. Prime Wheat active; other grades neglected; Pennsylvania Red, $1 39@$1 40; Western, $1@$1 06; Amber, $1 40; White, $1 42@$1 50. Rye steady. Corn active but weak; old Yellow, 71c.@72½c.; new, 58c.@65c.; new White, 60c. Oats moderately active; White, 44c.@52c. Petroleum steady; Refined, 12⅛c.@12½c.; Crude, 10⅛c.@10¼c. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $22@$22 50. Beef Hams, $20@$22. Smoked Hams, 15c.@16½c.; do. Sides, 12¾c.@14c.; do. Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c. Pickled Hams, 12c.@13c.; Sides, 11¼c.@12¼c.; Shoulders, 8c.@8¾c. Lard, 13c.@13½c. Whisky, $1 16 for Western. Butter quiet, with increased receipts; New-York and Bradford County extras, 33c.@35c.; do. do. firsts, 30c.@32c.; Western extras, 30c.@31c.; do. firsts, 26c.@28c.; Rolls, Western extras, 27c.@29c.; do. firsts, 25c.@26c. Cheese nominal; New-York fancy, 13¾c.; do. prime, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Western fine, 12½c.@13c. Eggs quiet; receipts liberal; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 32c.; Western do., 30c.@31c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Flour dull, nominal. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1, spot; 98⅛c., January; 99⅛c., February; No. 3 do., 79c.; Rejected, 65c.@66½c. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 Mixed, 51c., spot; 48½c., December; 44¾c., January; Old Rejected, 49c.@49½c.; New do., 44c. Oats dull, unchanged. Barley dull and lower at 86½c., spot. Rye—Demand light, but holders firm. Dressed Hogs — Demand good at full prices; $8@$8 25. Pork opened dull, but closed active at $19 17½@$19 20, spot; $19 25, January; $19 45, February. Lard quiet and weak at $12 22½, spot; $12 42½@$12 45, February. Bulk Meats in good demand but lower; Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Short Rib and Clear Sides, 9⅞c.@10c. and 10⅛c.@10¼. Whisky, $1 11. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 4,600 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. There was no afternoon call of the board to-day.

BUFFALO, Dec. 11.—Railroad Receipts—Flour, 12,600 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 41,500 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 3,200 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 12,600 bbls; Wheat, 5,500 bushels; Corn, 80,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 3,200 bushels. Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull, unchanged; sales, 4,600 bushels No. 1 Minnesota at $1 30. Corn quiet, firm; sales, 2,000 bushels kiln-dried at 62c.; 2,000 bushels new, on the track, at 60c.; 1,000 bushels inferior do. at 57c. Oats neglected. Rye inactive. Barley quiet, firm; sales, 6,000 bushels Canada at 93c.@98c.; 1,500 bushels two-rowed State at 82c. Malt quiet; sales, 5,000 bushels on private terms. Pork dull at $21@$25 for Heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13c. Highwines nominally $1 15.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 11.—Flour quiet and steady; Howard Street and Western Family, $5 75@$7 25; other grades unchanged. Wheat—Southern steady and firm; others dull; No. 2 Western Red, $1 35; Pennsylvania Red, $1 36@$1 37; Maryland Red, $1 20@$1 45; do. Amber, $1 47@$1 50; do. White, $1 15@$1 45. Corn dull for Southern; Western firm; Southern White, old, 70c.; new, 50c.@60c.; Southern Yellow, old, 70c.; new, 59c.@62c.; Western Mixed, old, 68c.; new, 66c., spot; 63¼c. January. Oats quiet, steady, and unchanged. Rye quiet and steady at 80c.@85c. Hay firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet, but firm and unchanged. Pork—New, $22 50. Lard steady and unchanged. Butter active and firm; good grades scarce and unchanged. Petroleum unsettled; Crude, 6⅞c.@7c.; Refined, 12¾c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky very dull at $1 16½.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat lower, little doing; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 42@$1 42½ bid cash; $1 46½, January; No. 3 do., $1 28½ cash. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 42½c.@43½c. cash; 42½c.@42¾c., December. Oats easier, but not quotably lower; No. 2, 34c.@34½c. cash; 34c., January. Barley dull, unchanged. Rye steady, unchanged. Pork dull, at $18 62½. Lard quiet, unchanged. Bulk Meats steady, unchanged; little doing. Green Meats steady and firm. Bacon firm, unchanged. Live Hogs steady, unchanged. Cattle dull, unchanged; little doing; prices scarcely more than nominal. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushel Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, Hogs, 5,000 head; Cattle, 300 head.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—Flour—Demand quite moderate. Sales at $4 25@$4 75 for Western Superfine; $5 25@$5 75 for common Extras; $5 25@$6 25 for Wisconsin; $6 25@$7 25 for Minnesota; $6 50@$7 25 for Winter Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6 75@$8 50 for Illinois, and $7@$9 for St. Louis; Southern in moderate demand at $5 50@$9 for common Extras and choice Family, and fancy Minnesota at $8 50@$9 25. Corn quiet at 70c.@75c. for Low Mixed and Yellow new, and 77c.@80c. for old. Oats—46c.@50c. for No. 2 Mixed and No. 2 White; Rejected, 41c.@44c., and No. 1 White 54c.@55c. Rye—95c.@$1; Shorts, $20@$21; Fine Feed, $21@$22, and Middlings, $24@$25. Receipts—Flour, 7,320 bbls.; Corn, 27,750 bushels; Wheat, 1,200 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels; Shorts, 14,988 bushels; Barley, 3,320 bushels.

TOLEDO, Dec. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; high Mixed, 56c.; December, 55½c.; new, spot, 49¾c.; December, 49½c.; low Mixed, 55c.; new, 49c.; no grade, 55c.; new, 47½c.; damaged new, 44½c. Oats firmer, held higher; No. 1 at 41½c.; No. 2 spot and December, 35½c.; White, 41c.; Michigan, 35c. Clover-seed steady, with a moderate demand at $7 30. Dressed Hogs steady, with a moderate demand at $8 25. Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 500 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 04; hard do., $1 09; No. 2 Milwaukee, January, 99⅞c.; February, $1 01¼; No. 3 at 83½c. Corn higher; No. 2 at 53c.@54c. Oats easier; No. 2 at 32½c. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, December, 99c.; No. 3 Spring, 63c.@64c.; rejected, 45c.@50c. Rye nominal; No. 1 at 71⅞c. Provisions dull and weak. Mess Pork, $19 12½. Lard—Prime, 12¼c.@12½c. Sweet Pickled Hams, 10½c.@11c. Dry Salted Meats—Shoulders, 6⅞c., loose; Middles, 10¼c.@10¾c., boxed. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 78,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady at $1 20@$1 32. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 46c.@48c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand at 35c.@45c. Barley quiet, unchanged. Rye dull at 78c.@80c. Provisions dull, nominal; nothing doing. Live Hogs dull; common light, $6 70@$7 10; fair to good packing, $7 15@$7 40; choice heavy, $7 45@$7 50; a large number unsold; receipts, 12,620 head; shipments, none. Whisky steady and firm at $1 10. Butter quiet, unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—Sugar dull; fair to fully fair, 6¼c.@7c.; prime, 7c.@7½c.; other grades unchanged. Corn-meal—Good stock, no demand, at $2 60@$2 70. Bran dull; supply good, at 97½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders at 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime, 18¾c.@21c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, Bank, $5 51½. Gold 114.

OSWEGO, Dec. 11.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,900 bbls. Wheat dull; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 34; extra White Michigan held at $1 55. Corn dull; sales, 2,000 bushels at 70c.@71c. Barley unchanged; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at $1 10. Malt dull; sales, 5,000 bushels prime Canada at $1 38, delivered in New-York. Corn-meal, $30 for Bolted, $29 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Millfeed—Shorts, $17@$18 50; Shipstuffs, $19@$21; Middlings, $25@$27 ⅌ ton.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; market dull; prices unchanged; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 19,000 head; market active; prices, 5c.@10c. lower; Culls, $6@$6 50; Packers, $6 75@$6 90; fancy do., $7; Bacon grades, $6 90@$6 95; New-England, $7@$7 15; Philadelphia, $7 40@$7 45; shipments, 1,850 head. Sheep scarce; receipts, 1,000 head; market firm and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 11.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 33¼c. Resin quiet at $1 42½ for Strained. Tar steady at $1 70.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 11.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; net receipts, 2,728 bales; gross, 2,728 bales; sales, 3,1[illegible] bales; stock, 84,541 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 11.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 12 13-16c.@12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.@12½c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 3,321 bales; gross, 3,321 bales; exports to France, 1,400 bales; coastwise 294 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 65,731 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 987 bales; gross, 2,255 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,600 bales; to France, 2,241 bales; sales, 10,500 bales; stock, 214,298 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 11.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 2,996 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,161 bales; coastwise, 980 bales; sales, 3,608 bales; stock, 84,181 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 11.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.@12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 5,030 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,031 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 53,682 bales.

PRISONERS REMOVED TO SING SING.

Following is a list of the names, crimes, and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Mary Williams, grand larceny, four years; Lizzie Quinn, petit larceny from person, two years and six months; Frank Baner, burglary, two years and six months; Levi Aarons, receiving stolen goods, two years and six months; William McDermott, grand larceny, two years; John J. Sullivan, grand larceny, two years and six months; Edward Morris, grand larceny, two years; George W. Loomis, grand larceny, five years; Thomas Lewis, grand larceny, two years; Benjamin G. Whitfield, burglary, four years; George Finley, burglary, four years; William F. McMahon, burglary, two years and six months; Alfred Cropsey, burglary, two years and six months; John Hill, petit larceny from person, one year; Julia Manix, felonious assault, one year and six months; Christina Reppel, grand larceny, one year and six months.

CHARGED WITH ABDUCTION.

Mary Brooks, of No. 53 West Third street, was arrested Saturday night by an officer of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, charged with having abducted Martha Masters, aged fifteen years, from her parents' residence in Union Hill, N. J., and concealed her at No. 74 Allen street, with the view of causing her to lead a life of shame. The woman was locked up at the Mercer Street Police Station, and will be taken to court to-day.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; opens Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—Both sexes, academic and primary; central yet retired; accommodations for twenty only; expenses, $280; no extras.
Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

RYE SEMINARY.—TWO YOUNG LADIES MAY be admitted to fill vacancies now existing. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-colors, and oil-painting. 67 University place (New-York Society Library) between 12th and 13th sts.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. No. 13 East 31st st.

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MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with reliable teachers, governesses, and tutors, resident or visiting; information given of good schools; French, German, and Italian spoken. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1875, and until 3:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for carpenter's work and materials to be furnished for the Male and Female Grammar Departments of Grammar School No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove sts.
Sealed proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the desks and seats for four class-rooms for the school above named.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all proposals submitted.
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
DAVID M. EARLE,
E. DENNISON, M. D.,
HENRY DAYTON,
WILLIAM H. ELY,
Board of School Trustees, Ninth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1875.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEERS, FOURTH DISTRICT,
No. 532 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4, 1875.
TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1876, for furnishing the material [illegible] of the iron superstructure light-house on Ship John Shoal, Delaware Bay.
Drawings and specifications can be had on application at this office.
Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Ship John Light-house," and conform in all respects to the requirements of law and regulations. [illegible] reject all bids is reserved.
By order of the Light-house Board.
W. F. REYNOLDS,
Engineer Fourth Light-house District.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS McKIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Townsend Wandell, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.
ELIZA McKIE, Executrix.
JOHN M. CLARK, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors.
n8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR E. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of W. K. Thorn, No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, his place of transacting business, at the [illegible] on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible]teenth day of November, 1875.
FRANCIS C. LAWRANCE, Executor.
n22-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.
CLARISSA L. CRANE, Executrix.
ALBERT CRANE, BENJAMIN F. CRANE, Executors.
n8-law6mM*

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLEized Mantels. Finest selection of Marble Mantels; all qualities; modern designs. [illegible] at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

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INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' clerks and others, No. 20 Union place, corner of East 15th st.—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1876, payable Jan. 17, 1876, at the rate of [illegible] per annum, viz.: Six per Cent. on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,000, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.
A. GRACIE KING, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
DEC. 9, 1875.

DANCING.

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DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Bosom Friends—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Our Boys—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Lewis.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rose Michel—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Connie Soogah—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Home—A Regular Fix—Mr. Lester Wallack.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Songs, Dances, Drama, Farce—Mr. Josh Hart.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE—The Flatterer—Varieties.

PARK THEATRE.—The Mighty Dollar—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Dame aux Camellias—Mr. Charles Fechter.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch Wambold, Backus.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Hebrew Charity Fair in aid of Mt. Sinai Hospital.

COLOSSEUM.—Grand Spectacle Diorama of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

STEINWAY HALL.—Lecture by Prof. Proctor—"The Birth and Growth of Worlds."

THEATRE COMIQUE—Variety Entertainment.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

One of Mr. Tilden's obsequious papers says that "ever since the report of Henderson's speech reached the President in the newspapers, he has shown unusual feeling on the subject." We cannot imagine that anybody would have thought better of the President if he had not. It is no part of the President's duty to submit quietly to unwarrantable imputations on his character. If Henderson's insinuations had not been resented, there is not a Democratic paper in the whole country which would not by this time have been declaring that the President's silence was an admission of guilt. There are numbers of writers always ready to insinuate that the President is a corrupt man, but none have yet ventured to bring a direct charge against him. In political matters we have often differed with Gen. Grant, but we believe him to be a thoroughly upright and honest man, and it does not reflect any credit upon the country to have Democratic papers trying to spread abroad the opposite impression. This kind of attack upon the President is pretty sure to cause a strong reaction in his favor, as we have once or twice already warned the Democrats and their allies. They seem determined to render him as popular as they can.

The Republican National Committee has called a meeting for Thursday, the 13th of January, at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the Convention to nominate the President and Vice-President. We hope that the claims of New-York will not be overlooked by the committee. It seems to us that this City would be a very appropriate and convenient place for the convention to meet in. Most of the delegates will be glad of an opportunity of visiting the great Exhibition at Philadelphia before they return to their homes, and there is no city which can afford them such good hotel accommodation as New-York. We make this suggestion without any reference to personal or political interests—indeed, New-York may be regarded as a sort of neutral ground, affording as little opportunity for mere personal intrigues as any place that could be named. It is not desirable to have the convention meet in the West, and moreover the West has had its full share of political conventions of late years. We should think that most of the delegates themselves would prefer New-York. We have no doubt that the candidates who are nominated at this Republican Convention will be elected, but we are as utterly unable as the reader to foretell who these candidates will be. We hope and believe that they will be the strongest men to be found within the ranks of the Republican Party.

It is now thirty days since the French steamer *L'Amérique* left this port for Havre, and it is something over three weeks since the missing vessel was spoken by the *China*, of the Cunard Line, which latter vessel took her mails and a few of her passengers. On the 5th of December she was reported to have been spoken by a German steamer. The unfortunate ship is making her way over the ocean under sail with a broken shaft, but, though her progress must necessarily be slow, the long period for which she has been entirely unheard from is calculated to give the friends of her passengers some uneasiness. She has 151 passengers, two-thirds of whom are steerage. *L'Amérique* is the same vessel that was abandoned on the coast of France by her Captain, and picked up by a couple of English steamers and towed into Plymouth. The General Transatlantic Company is certainly unfortunate.

Our readers will find a couple of letters in our columns this morning, giving some interesting details of the political situation in the two States (Connecticut and New-Hampshire) in which the first elections of the Presidential year will take place next Spring. It will be seen that steps are being taken to bring into action the full force of the Republican Party. In Connecticut there is some talk of nominating Postmaster General Jewell for Governor, but with no probability that he will give up his present position. In New-Hampshire the contest is likely to be close, with the present State officers renominated. The Connecticut Legislature will confirm Mr. English in the Senate, Mr. Barnum, a wealthy absentee and do-nothing now in the House, having concluded to restrain his aspirations for the present. The present Governor will probably be renominated by the Democrats, but another State election will have to be held in the Autumn, under the amended Constitution.

THE SOUTH.

It is very evident that the position of the South in the politics of the country is a delicate one, and there are many of the leading public men of that section who appreciate the fact. For the past twelve months very few occurrences have been reported from the Southern States calculated to arouse the feeling which prevailed during the period of reconstruction, and many things have happened which tend to put that feeling permanently to rest. But now that the Democrats have a majority in the House of Representatives, and have gained control of a number of the States which, since the war, had been in the hands of the Republicans, the temptation for hot-heads, extremists, and schemers to take advantage of their success is very great. We need not say that for our part we hope that the Southern leaders, as a whole, will succeed in keeping the classes we have mentioned quiet. What the South needs, even more than the country at large needs it, is that the politics of the nation shall go on without reference to any sectional issues, or even any sectional prejudices. If this could be accomplished, either by means of the appearance of some new issue, such as the financial one, which should divide the Southern as well as the Northern people, or by means of the fading out of the passions and animosities of the war, it would be a great gain for the cause of free government. Violent feeling of any kind is sure to be followed by evil consequences in politics, even when the feeling itself is not of a bad kind. The number of second-rate men who attained a prominence which they did not deserve, by the energy of their professed patriotism during the war, was very considerable; and they had their counterparts in the South before the war in the men who gained power to ruin their section by the extravagance of their avowed devotion to its peculiar interests.

The speech of Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, at the Democratic caucus for the nomination of a Speaker, was very significant. This gentleman is by far the most conspicuous Southern member of Congress at the present moment. His ability in some directions is marked, and he has a certain old-fashioned dignity and a courtesy of demeanor in public which give him a peculiar distinction among his rougher companions. He has, if one scans his action closely, a flavor of the demagogue in his character, but it is a subdued flavor, and many men who have more of it show it less. Mr. Lamar aims to be regarded as a Democratic leader, not of his section alone, but of the party as a national party. In pursuing this aim, he has denied many of the distinctive notions of his Southern friends, and has tried to make for himself a position which should have no more reference to Mississippi than to Massachusetts. But the essential condition of success as a leader is to be "strong in one's own ward," and if Mr. Lamar can keep his influence at home while preserving the position he has so openly taken at Washington, then so much the better for the country.

It is not to be denied, however, that the difficulties which truly national men have yet to encounter in the affairs of the South are by no means small. For the first time since 1860, and, in a sense, it may be said for the first time in the history of the country, there is a sordid Southern lobby at Washington. The lobby that bent the policy of Congress to suit the interests and passions of the South before the war was a powerful one, but it was not of the kind that has flocked to Washington this Winter. The latter is loaded with schemes, which it proposes to push in the name of the South. For this purpose it has already been studiously arousing in that quarter a purely sectional feeling, and it will now be a part of its task to magnify that feeling by every possible means to the eyes of Congress. As a matter of fact, we have little doubt that the feeling itself is grossly exaggerated. The newspapers have been parading it, partly from a desire to do what they thought was popular, partly from less indirect interest in the matters in question. The politicians have been going on the same tack. And the lobby has kept up an incessant noise on the subject, the motive of which is only too apparent. Meanwhile the people of the South have only a comparatively small interest in the schemes proposed.

Nevertheless, the schemes will be constantly presented in the name of the South, and their promoters will do all in their power to extend the notion that the Southern people demand them. Should they succeed, that section would get no real advantage, the country would be injured, and a prejudice of a most unfortunate character would connect itself with Southern projects. The Democratic politicians of the South have represented the "carpet-baggers" as corrupt with only too much truth; let them see to it that their own party is not linked in the public mind with assaults on the Treasury which will make their section a source of anxiety whenever it appears in national politics.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

The examination of ex-Chief Engineer Craven before the Senate Committee on Saturday is suggestive. We have paid an immense sum for the Croton Aqueduct and its belongings, and we are year by year paying enormously to keep them up and to improve them. Money could not be spent for a better purpose. Next to cutting off a supply of the air we breathe, and of the heat and light of the sun, would be the loss of that constant supply of good water to which we have become so used that we depend upon it without thought, almost as we do upon the air and the sunlight, until some accident deprives us of it, and then, if we are without it even for a few hours, the household is in a turmoil until the connection with the reservoir is re-established. And yet, at the present time, no inconsiderable part of the City is practically almost cut off from its water supply for very important purposes. In the up-town houses—a very large proportion of them at least—on the second and third floors the water will not run except at night; the tanks in the bathrooms have to be filled by the toilsome use of the force-pump at that time, and even this stinted and difficult source of supply has been stopped for many days. Below Chambers street, a flow of water in the upper stories of buildings, although desirable, is of comparatively less importance, but since we do depend upon the Croton for the means of extinguishing fires, a supply adequate to the needs of the Fire Department in an emergency is there a prime necessity. And yet it is just there that no such supply can be depended on.

This condition of things is not accidental, or likely to last for only a few days. It is chronic. There has not been a year in the last ten in which the dwelling-houses in very large districts have not been deprived for a pretty long time of their full water supply; and as to the lower part of the City, Mr. Craven tells us (and no man is better authority upon the subject) that an increased head of water there could be obtained only at a cost so large that, used as he is, to big figures, he evidently hesitated to name it, much less to recommend its expenditure. The cause of the deficient supply up-town at various times has been, we have been told, repairs, improvements, the introduction of new mains. For these purposes millions of the people's money have been spent; and yet we seem to be little or no better off for it than we were when we had our millions in our pockets. Certainly we are not so well off as when Mr. Craven was the river god from whose urn our daily needs were constantly supplied. Now, as far as the expenditure of money goes for any important purpose, we are far from being a stingy people. On the contrary, we are too loose and careless with those who make the bills that we are called upon to pay. But when to get water we pour out money like water, and the water does not flow, it is high time for us to call somebody to account. Of the shameful, ruinous waste of money by the Department of Public Works upon work, or so-called work, on the Croton Aqueduct and its belongings, there is no doubt whatever among all competent and well-informed persons. Mr. Craven, who, it should be remembered, was for nineteen years Chief Engineer of the Croton Department, and who left behind him a most enviable reputation, personal as well as professional, says of the way in which the work is now done, "it is simply atrocious; it costs ten times as much as it ought." And the bitter mockery of the affair is that, with all this ruinous expenditure of money, we do not get what we ought to get, and could get, at an honest, moderate cost.

In the course of his examination as to the lower part of the City, Mr. Craven made the very sensible remark that he thought that to bring water all the way down here from Croton Valley to put out fires was rather expensive business. And, indeed, surrounded as the City is with a supply of water exhaustless and at all times accessible, it does seem a ridiculous waste of money and a neglect of what lies at our door to go fifty miles away for water to supply our fire-engines. A few steam pumps and tanks would keep a constant and inexhaustible supply of water for that purpose, at a small fraction of what it would cost to make any considerable increase of the head of Croton water down town; and such an arrangement would leave that water free from demands upon it which, although they do not exhaust it, cause very serious inconvenience to housekeepers by cutting off the head which makes it serviceable above the lower floors. The waste of water is chiefly felt in this way. Practically, for our present population, the Croton supply is almost inexhaustible; but what with repairs and new mains, and letting the water run to waste in Winter to keep it from freezing and in Summer to keep it cool, a large proportion of our housekeepers are deprived of water on their second and third floors during a good part of the year. This cutting off, or rather taking down, the head is particularly noticeable on Monday mornings, when the great drafts for household washing, and for the refilling of boilers in factories, deprive almost all dwelling-houses of their usual supply above the lower floors—a very serious annoyance. The waste and the reckless use of the water is felt mostly in this way, and this wasteful use, or rather misuse, is chiefly, although of course not exclusively, in tenement-houses. The neglect of many persons in this respect is very culpable. There is very much more of this than is generally supposed, or than would be believed unless official statistics were produced. And there should be means for producing them. The evil has now reached such a pitch that the department should have a sort of police to watch over the expenditure of what is such a priceless possession to the City. Water-meters would involve an enormous expense; but watchfulness and proper restraint might be had at a moderate cost. Indeed, this department more than any other is one that should be taken out of politics, and placed under the management of an intelligent and responsible commission, with a managing officer like him to whom we owe the Central Park. But that is too much to hope for.

A CURIOSITY OF HISTORY.

A curious relic of Spanish colonial times was lately brought to the surface by a decision as to the disposal of the so-called Pious Fund. Our only antiquities are those of Spanish rule on this continent, unless we go back to the misty period of the Mound Builders. In 1684 the Spanish Government, having formally resolved on the spiritual conquest of the Californias, invited the Society of Jesus to undertake it at the expense of the Royal Junta. This offer was declined, as the government had determined to retain charge of the "worldly machinery" required for the work. But about the time of the accession of Phillip V. to the Spanish throne a company of priests, headed by Fathers Salvatierra and Ugarte, undertook the enterprise of redeeming the natives of Upper and Lower California from paganism. Many zealous Spanish Catholics contributed to the cause, which was preached like a new crusade. One nobleman gave twenty thousand dollars, and another, Don Jose de la Puente y Penn, Marquis of Villa Puente, &c., gave lands, flocks, and herds, valued at half a million dollars. These donations formed the foundation of the Pious Fund, further augmented by a gift of two hundred thousand dollars from the Duchess of Gaucia, a relative of St. Francis de Xavier. On the expulsion of the Jesuits from Spain, in 1767, their property was confiscated, but the Pious Fund, being a trust, was held and administered upon by the Governments of Spain and Mexico.

In course of time this fund was taken in charge by the Mexican Government, though nominally confided to the *junta administrativa*, a sort of mixed commission of lay and clerical agents. The lay administrators, as might be supposed, made "a good thing" out of their trust, and a chance to dip into it was among the benefits of Mexican politics. In 1842 Santa Anna, then ruler of Mexico, kindly considering the waste which the fund was suffering, covered it into the National Treasury, agreeing to pay annually six per cent. of the net capital to the furtherance of the original design of the pious donors. In spite of its dishonest and wasteful management, the fund then amounted to more than a million and a half of dollars. The church of California which received this interest, was divided by the cession of Upper California to the United States, under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo. Consequently, the churches of the Roman Catholic diocese of the State of California, now represented by American citizens, made claim upon the Republic of Mexico for their proportion of the interest in the money taken into the National Treasury by Santa Anna. The Mexican Government held that this fund was provided for the support of the missions, that these missions were political institutions, and that the moneys were consequently public funds.

The case came before the Mixed Commission for the consideration of claims against the United States and Mexico, held by the citizens of either Republic. The American and Mexican Commissioners disagreed, and the question was left to Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister at Washington. After minute research and most laborious investigation, he has decided in favor of the California claimants. By this decision the Catholic Church in California recovers its share of the accumulated interest on the donations of the pious Hidalgos of Spanish medieval times. The judgment in their favor amounts to a lien on the somewhat impoverished Treasury of Mexico to the sum of more than nine hundred thousand dollars. It is one of the very few instances in which the provisions of the last wills and testaments of zealous Churchmen have been finally carried out, surviving the fall of Governments, the mutations of time, and the attacks of thieves.

THE STORY OF A CRUISER.

An interesting case was decided in the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims the other day. It was the application of the owners of an American whaling bark for damages for the use of their vessel and for the loss of the season's "catch," in consequence of the depredations of the Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah*. Incidentally, this recalls reminiscences of the career of that celebrated corsair. And, by a curious coincidence, we hear of the detention at San Francisco of Capt. Waddell, late commander of the *Shenandoah*, by a threat from the Hawaiian Government to arrest him if he should make his appearance in Honolulu. Waddell is now in command of a steamer plying between San Francisco, Honolulu, and Melbourne. By the Hawaiian Government he is still held personally responsible for the destruction of a whaler, owned by Hawaiians, and sunk by the *Shenandoah* during that cruiser's "raid" upon the whaling fleet of the North Pacific in 1865.

Waddell's account of the beginning of the career of the corsair does not materially vary from that which was given by Mr. Adams, then American Minister to England, to Earl Clarendon. The fitting out of the expedition which transformed the *Sea King* into the *Shenandoah* was directed by Capt. Bullock, who represented in England the Richmond Government. He was under the orders, however, of Mason, who was the accredited agent in Europe of the rebel Government. The *Sea King*, having cleared for Madeira, was met there by the steamer *Laurel*, carrying stores, arms, and other equipments. Waddell says that the "purchase" was then and there consummated, and that the new owners of the *Sea King* changed her name and then began the voyage. Of course, this statement is a figure of speech. The expedition had begun when the two vessels left England. Mr. Adams complained that Bullock had been permitted to conduct the outfit and shape the cruise "without the smallest interference from any official quarter." The mission of the *Shenandoah* was to prey upon the commerce of the United States in the Pacific. This errand was accomplished, it must be admitted, with great thoroughness. Commercial men will long retain lively recollections of the dismay which the rebel cruiser carried into that peaceful sea. Her cabin was actually the Navy Bureau of the "Confederate States." The *Alabama* was sunk off Cherbourg in June, 1864, and the *Shenandoah* was not afloat until October of that year. Waddell says that from the time he left Liverpool until he returned, he held no communication whatever with "his Government." He recruited on the high seas, he says, and we know that his supplies were often taken from the American vessels which were unlucky enough to fall in his way. During his long cruise he destroyed twenty-eight vessels, of which thirteen whalers were captured in one fleet.

While the rebel cruiser was in the North Pacific in June, 1865, after the war was over, the *Richmond*, whose case has just been considered by the Alabama Commission, came up with another American whaler which had been captured and bonded by Waddell. This vessel carried, as the condition of her immunity from destruction, the officers and crew of the burned fleet—a company of more than two hundred and fifty men. For taking these as passengers and thereby abandoning the whaling "catch," then prospective, the owners of the *Richmond* claimed a share in the allotment of the money paid to the United States under the Geneva Treaty. The commission compliment the gallantry and manly conduct of the Captain of the *Richmond*, but they do not find that they have any authority to compensate the vessel for the loss incurred.

It was not until August, 1865, that Waddell received from any authority which he was willing to accept the information that the Confederacy had collapsed. Of course, his "mission" was then over, and he sailed for Liverpool. Secretary Seward had, meantime, given notice that Great Britain had withdrawn her concession of belligerent rights, heretofore given to the insurgents, and that "insurgent or piratical vessels found on the high seas might be lawfully captured by vessels of the United States." So, when the *Shenandoah* arrived at Liverpool, Nov. 6, 1865, she was delivered over to the United States Consul at that port by the British authorities. On Mr. Adams' remonstrance against permitting the free departure of the officers and crew of the vessel, Earl Clarendon replied that no British subjects had been found on board, and that, in the absence of some definite charge of offenses cognizable by local law, the Government could not detain these persons.

We have gone far past all the disputes and irritations which these striking events once created. Waddell is in command of a peaceful merchantman, sailing out of the very port into which only ten years ago his depradations carried consternation and wrath. He now finds leisure to sit down and tell a newspaper reporter how sorry he was to burn the non-combatant whalers of the North Pacific, and how thankful he is that he was never obliged to kill anybody in the discharge of this mournful duty. He makes no mention of the valuable assortment of chronometers which he saved from the burning ships, nor of the disposition of the proceeds of their sale. He showed absolute confidence in the Government whose flag he carried for a year or so. He did his duty, he says, without fear or favor, and with much affability, showing himself as mild-mannered a man as ever scuttled ship.

A MODEL SCHOOLMASTER.

Dante, during his exile from Florence, remarked, in effect, that if there was one thing which he hated more than another, it was to go up other people's stairs. The remark not only indicated a lack of confidence in his legs, but it also hinted at an obstinate tendency on the part of "other people" to be absent from their offices when the lonely exile called on them. Of course, if Dante had lived at the present day, and been exiled to an American city, he would have patronized elevators, and had no occasion to lament the steepness of alien stairs. Still, even at Ravenna, the remedy for the evil of which he complained lay in his own hands. He could have refused to call on any one who lived higher than the ground floor, or he could have hired a cheap daughter or an inexpensive wife to climb stairs and make collections for him, while he waited on the sidewalk below. Such is the astute practice of the modern Italian exile, and his simple but efficient plan for avoiding the necessity of climbing stairways with a heavy organ on his back, shows the progress of Italian thought since the days of Dante.

History repeats itself. The hardships of Dante in exile have been experienced by a small boy in Alameda County, California. Master Stone has been compelled to climb the stairs of an Alameda school-house to an almost incredible extent, and the task has so enfeebled his legs and depressed his spirits that he has taken to his bed, and his kind father has tried to comfort him by bringing him a novel and interesting injunction from a county court. The story, which furnishes an illustration of the educational methods pursued in California, carries its own moral with it, and is briefly as follows.

In Alameda County there is a school presided over by a teacher named Brodt. Master Stone, while attending this school, left undone something that he ought to have done—say in connection with sums—or did something which he ought not to have done—perhaps of the nature of "joggling." At all events Mr. Brodt ordered him up for punishment. For some reason Mr. Brodt did not follow Solomon's advice to spoil the child by sparing the rod, but prepared to spoil him by compelling him to ascend the school-house stairs one hundred times, and, as the result proved, did spoil him, so far as his legs were concerned, to a serious extent. Master Stone obediently began his task; but having unintentionally omitted three or four stairs on one of his ascensions, he was immediately ordered to climb the stairs fifty times more. In so doing he stumbled and fell. The teacher, justly irritated by this lack of moral sense on the part of Master Stone, gave him ten more journeys to perform. These one hundred and sixty ascensions having finally been made, the boy returned to his desk, and Mr. Brodt dismissed the school, feeling that he had developed a hitherto unsuspected genius for the cultivation of juvenile legs and the inculcation of moral principles in juvenile spinal columns.

A short time afterward, while climbing the same stairs on his way to the school-room, the depraved Master Stone committed the brutal and revolting offense of "looking around." He was promptly sentenced to ascend the stairs three hundred and twenty times, and it is rather odd that the teacher did not compel him at the same time to read aloud without ceasing the scriptural account of the difficulty in which Lot's wife involved herself by a somewhat similar crime. Having finished his task, Master Stone resumed his seat, and not having the fear of Mr. Brodt before his eyes, and being instigated by the superfluous demon who in legal documents is represented as unnecessarily meddling with Californians, deliberately shrugged his shoulders. Twice three hundred and twenty is six hundred and forty. Rapidly making this calculation with surreptitious chalk on the inner surface of his desk, Mr. Brodt announced that the stiff-legged and rebellious Master Stone would instantly proceed to climb those penitential stairs six hundred and forty times. The hours lagged slowly on. The sun slid noiselessly down the snowy slopes of the Sierras, and evinced a determination to seek its couch in the broad Pacific. In the "Alameda Saloon," at the mouth of School House Gulch, Sandy Jake and Conkey Sam exchanged sociable shots with their revolvers. In short, the usual routine business of a Californian day was transacted; and the hour for closing the school had nearly arrived when the exhausted Master Stone finished his six hundred and fortieth ascension, and returned to his desk. Humanity will probably shudder on being told that the wicked boy again shrugged his shoulders. The teacher made another hurried but accurate calculation, and sentenced the offender to twelve hundred and eighty stairs. Fearing that his next offense would incur a sentence of twenty-five hundred and sixty stairs, Master Stone fled to his home, and invoked the intervention of his father.

It is creditable to Mr. Brodt's mathematical powers that he foresaw that the boy could not carry out his task in the course of any one day, and he therefore permitted him to climb only thirty stairs a day for six consecutive days. It is not quite clear what was to be done with the odd twenty stairs, but it is possible that Mr. Brodt made a mistake in his manner of dividing twelve hundred and eighty by thirty. Few men can solve abstruse problems in chalk with absolute certainty in the presence of an indignant California father who is notoriously "spry with his weapons." However this may be, Master Stone was directed to make his thirty daily ascensions. He broke down the first day; went home a demoralized and dilapidated boy, and his father applied to the courts for an injunction forbidding Mr. Brodt to make any further use of his newly-invented punishment.

The moral of this story is obvious. It is that the Alameda district school should be hereafter held on the ground floor of a one-story house. Mr. Brodt would then be unable to compel boys to spend their youthful existence in going up and down stairs. The same end might perhaps be attained with equal certainty if Mr. Brodt were securely tied to a sequestered tree, and his scholars permitted to devote an afternoon to amusing him in some innocent and cheerful way. After which a new teacher could be imported, and a subscription taken up among the members of the Alameda County Board of Education for arnica salve and a free railroad ticket to Chicago for the ingenious Mr. Brodt.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Lester Wallack acts this evening at the Brooklyn Theatre.

The "classic tableaux" at the Theatre Comique are once more on view this week.

The one-hundredth representation of "The Mighty Dollar" will occur at the Park Theatre, to-night.

A new burletta, called "The Jersey Fox Hunt," is to be brought out to-night by the San Francisco Minstrels.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will this evening enter upon an engagement at Booth's Theatre. "The Connie Soogah" is to be the play.

An English version of "Giroflé-Girofla" will be produced at the Eagle Theatre this evening, with Miss Julia Mathews and Mr. McDermott in the cast.

The Twenty-third Street Theatre, lately known as Darling's Opera-house, will be opened this evening as a comedy theatre. "The Flatterer," a new and original play, will be represented for the first time on this interesting occasion.

The concert given at Steinway Hall, last evening, afforded renewed proof of the proficiency of the North German Band. The performances of these musicians are remarkably spirited and precise, and their approaching tour through the States ought to be anticipated with pleasure by all admirers of military music.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Herr Wagner is in Vienna superintending the production of the "Tannhauser" and some of his other operas.

Mr. Gye is in Paris, watching the preparations for "Aïda," which, report will have, he is to produce next year at Covent Garden.

A Miss Beatrice Strafford, a pupil of Mr. John Ryder, has made a début in "Romeo and Juliet," at the London Gaiety, with very moderate success.

Messrs. Gatti have leased Covent Garden for sixteen weeks from Aug. 5, 1876, and have re-engaged Signor Arditi to conduct the promenade concerts.

"Regina Sarpi" is the title of a drama by MM. Ohnet and Denayrouse, which has been read at the Parisian Théatre Historique. Mme. Marie Laurent will play the principal rôle.

A competition for opera comique, by native writers and composers, has been held at St. Petersburg, and the prize has been awarded to M. Tchaikowski for an opera called "Wakoul le Forgeron."

Niels Gade has celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of entering on his functions as Conductor of the Musical Society of Copenhagen. On this occasion the Society made him a present of 9,000 crowns. Gade was born in 1817, and is in his 58th year.

A Marseilles journal states that the tenor Barbot, well known at the opera of that town and at Lyons and Brussels, has just been placed in a lunatic asylum. He was seized with mental derangement at Algiers during a performance of "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine."

The late Jules Janin bequeathed his valuable library, consisting of 60,000 volumes, to the Institute, with the proviso that it should be kept unseparated in an apartment specially appropriated to it. The bequest was accepted, but it is now likely to become the object of legal contest.

Mr. C. A. Sothern has caused the arrest of an ex-valet, one Hedges, on a charge of stealing letters addressed to him. There appears to have been a "lady in the case," but the accounts of the proceedings in the English newspapers throw little light upon the real circumstances.

The *Gaulois* receives the following telegram from Moscow: "Mme. Patti took her benefit on Nov. 24 as *Valentine* in the 'Huguenots.' Her success was tremendous; she was called before the curtain an immense number of times, and the receipts were 40,000 francs. During the performance she received a magnificent brooch of emeralds and diamonds worth 25,000 francs, several objects of art, and 1,500 bouquets. Capoul was *Raoul*."

Mr. Creswick will play *Oliver Cromwell* and Mr. Henry Neville the *Duke of Buckingham* in Mr. Wills' new drama, "Buckingham," at the Olympic. Miss Fanny Enson, an actress new to London; Miss Goliere, Mr. Odell, and Mr. Haywell, from Manchester, are also included in the cast.

The Milanese journals speak in most enthusiastic terms of a new baritone singer, by name George Walker Italianized into Giorgio Valcheri. They say that his voice is of extraordinary beauty, resonance, power, and compass, and that he sings and acts like an artist of the highest culture.

The prospectus of a new Gaiety Theatre, to be erected at the west end of Brighton, in England, has been issued; the required capital is £50,000, in five-pound shares. Considering the support given to the theatre already in Brighton, we should doubt the probability of any dividend for shareholders.

Application will be made to the English Parliament next session for an act to make better provision for the maintenance of the Royal Albert Hall, and for that purpose to charge the members or holders of seats in the hall with the payment of an annual sum in respect of each seat held by them, and to make provision for enforcing payment of such annual sums.

A disturbance occurred a few evenings back at the opera-house of Lyons. The piece was "Lucie de Lammermoor," and at the moment the orchestra commenced the overture, cries arose from all parts of the house of, "Away with the manager!" and a shower of missiles were hurled on the stage. The Police had to interfere, and about one hundred and fifty of them cleared a portion of the theatre, so that the performance could proceed, but in the midst of continual marks of disapprobation.

During an interval at one of the representations given at the town theatre of Orel, in Russia a person named Nesteroff shot from the gallery twice at the *impresario*, who at that moment happened to be standing in the pit. It seems that the defendant had expressed a desire to "go on" the stage, and a rôle was given him from the drama of "Baal." At the rehearsal the *impresario* found out that the would-be aspirant did not possess the requisite talent, and refused his services. This is the reason assigned for the outrage. Happily the shots had no further effects than frightening a few ladies in the boxes.

A resident of Berlin, says *Concordia*, has made the Emperor a handsome present, a collection of manuscript compositions by celebrated masters. It contains, among others, two quintets by Spohr, an Italian air with accompaniment by Weber, a symphony by Schubert, and, above all, four volumes containing the first project of Beethoven's eighth symphony. In this some sketches are written in ink, others in black and colored chalk, here in hasty writing, there with neatness. The whole has a variegated aspect, and it is by no means easy to decipher it. Certain portions are blotted out, with the annotation, *So wird es nie etwas!* (Nothing can come of that) or *Das ist Nichts*, (That is nothing at all.) At one place is written, *Ob ich das wiederholen lasse?* (Shall I repeat that?)

It has been officially announced that the French Minister of Fine Arts has found a director for the Théâtre Lyrique in the person of M. Vizentini, and that the Gaîté will open on or about the 20th April next for cheap opera in French. Among the works to be produced in the course of the season will be "Paul et Virginie," by Victor Massé; "Psyché," by A. Thomas; "Sigurd," by Reyer; "Le Bravo," by Salvayre; "Le Roi de Lahore," by Massenet; "Dimitri," by Joncières; "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," by Offenbach; "Le Timbre d'Argent," by Saint-Saëns; "Néron," by Rubinstein, and "an opera ballet," by F. Poise. Head of the artists engaged will be Mlle. Heilbron and M. Capoul, and the director will, of course, take the handsome subvention allowed by the French Government.

On Nov. 19, a deputation, composed, with few exceptions, of all the leading theatrical celebrities of the day, waited—in accordance with a previous arrangement—upon the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Alderman Cotton, M. P., at the Mansion House, to present a congratulatory address to him on his accession to office, he having been long a Trustee of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, and taken a special interest in its promotion and success. The occasion, from its novelty, excited considerable interest. The deputation included, among others, Mr. Benjamin Webster, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. Swinbourne, Mr. David James, Mr. Thomas Thorne, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Howe, Mr. J. Maclean, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Edward Terry, Mr. E. F. Edgar, Mr. C. H. Stephenson, Mr. H. J. Turner, Mr. William Rignold, Mr. Alfred Rayner, Mr. Gaston Murray, Mr. Arthur Swanborough, Mr. Edward Dicey, Mr. Edward Ledger, Mr. Joseph Hatton, Mr. F. C. Burnand, Major Snell, Mr. Edward Legge, any many more. After the presentation of the address, the deputation was invited to dinner, and there were toasts and speeches.

SCIENTIFIC CRUELTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following letter has been sent to me by a member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of this City, who was a spectator of the cruel scene which it describes. The most learned physiologists of the present and past centuries have declared vivisection to be a scientific failure, and some of the leading surgeons of this City and country pronounce living experiments—except in one single example, the nervous system—to be needless barbarity when not performed by the aid of anæsthetics.

I am aware that it is the fashion of those who oppose the humane efforts of this society to hurl their thoughtless denunciations at the head of this institution whenever their pet cruelties are invaded, but they little know the subject of them if they suppose that such discourtesies effect their malevolent purpose. The epithets of "fool and madman" can only inspire contempt in the minds of thoughtful people when used as an element in the defense of the above and all similar inhuman and demoralizing deeds. HENRY BERGH, President.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1875.

Henry Bergh, Esq., President, &c.:

Dear Sir: On Monday last Dr. Curtis, College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, exhibited before his class a poor dog for vivisection. The dog had been starved for several days previous into the condition for the purpose of showing that under such circumstances glucose is secreted in the liver and other vitals. Without any anæsthetic appliance to destroy sensibility the poor animal was subjected to his cruel application of the knife in its neck and abdomen, tearing out its liver, &c. The action of the animal was so childlike, and its moanings from pain so pitiful as to cause one of the students (witnessing the unnecessary barbarity and useless experiment—for it was a complete failure) to faint away. Now, Sir, suppose glucose had been found in the dog's liver, of what use would it have been to medicine or any science bearing upon the healing art?

Such vivisections are brutal in the extreme under any circumstances bearing upon our college education. To understand—if they can be understood—vivisections for physiological research, the finest accomplishments and long experience are paramountly necessary. The college vivisections are but cruel amusements. M. D.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1875.

OBITUARY.

VICE ADMIRAL SIR HOUSTON STEWART, G. C. B.

A telegraphic dispatch from London announces the death of Vice Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, of the British Navy. He was a son of the late Sir M. S. Stewart, Baronet, and was born in 1791. Entering the Navy he served at Flushing and St. Jean d'Acre, and was second in command in the Black Sea in 1855 and 1856. For his services at Sebastopol in 1856 he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath, and in 1865 a Grand Commander. He also received from the late Emperor Napoleon III. the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor for his services in the Crimea. He was in the House of Commons from February to July, 1852, representing Greenwich in the Liberal interest. He was Controller General of the Coast Guard from 1846 to 1850, a Lord of the Admiralty from 1850 to 1852, Admiral Superintendent of Malta Dock-yard in April, 1853, Commander in Chief on the North American and West Indian Stations in 1856, Commander in Chief at Plymouth from October, 1860, till November, 1863. He was appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital Feb. 15, 1869.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE.

NOTABLE EVENTS OF THIS WINTER.

LADIES AT THE CAPITOL—A HISTORICAL HOTEL—THE DECATUR HOUSE—HOUSEHOLD SOUVENIRS—STATUARY FOR THE SUPREME COURT ROOM — GOVERNMENT EQUIPAGES—FESTIVE GATHERINGS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 10, 1875.

The first week of a session of Congress has few attractions, except to those who get good places on committees or good seats, or both. Those who keep house have to engage servants and perfect their domestic arrangements, while others who have engaged lodgings at hotels and at boarding-houses are striving to make themselves comfortable. But as yet the ladies' galleries at the Capitol have been almost empty, save that of the House of Representatives during the election for Speaker. When Congress was first established, ladies never were in the habit of attending the sessions. But when the treaty, negotiated with Great Britain by Mr. Jay came before the House of Representatives, which was asked to make an appropriation to carry it into effect, Mrs. Senator Langdon, of New-Hampshire, remarked one day to Fisher Ames, then a Representative from Massachusetts, that she should so like to hear him speak on the question. He replied that if she really wished to hear him she had only to visit Congress Hall when he spoke. The propriety of her doing so was then discussed, and the result was that he notified her when he expected to address the House, and that she, with half a dozen other ladies, attended. Since then ladies have attended the debates, and on important occasions they have been admitted to the floor, gallantry melting away the frigid parliamentary rules. A portion of the galleries of each house is railed off and reserved for the use of the Diplomatic Corps, with whom the ladies of the Cabinet find seats—their husbands being admitted on the floor. Then there are larger spaces reserved for the families of Senators and Representatives, and then come the large galleries for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them, with adjoining dressing-rooms. Just now the question of caste rather troubles some of the ladies who are entitled to seats in the members' galleries, but who do not fancy sitting next the wives of those Southern members who are of Ethiopian descent.

FAMOUS HOUSES.

This once famous hostelry, which has of late years been somewhat eclipsed by other hotels nearer the White House, has been reconstructed, and will present, when the improvements have been completed, quite a modern appearance. It was in the north-west bedroom of the first story of the National that Henry Clay breathed his last. Mr. Calvert, afterward a member of Congress from the adjacent Congressional district of Maryland, was a devoted admirer of the great Kentucky statesman; and as he was also a large stockholder in the National, he always insisted that Mr. Clay should stop there as his guest during the later years of his life.

That substantial old mansion the Decatur House, which faces the north-western corner of Lafayette square, was occupied by Mr. Clay when he was Secretary of State, and so confidently expected to be the next President. Commodore Decatur had built this house after his brilliant naval exploits, and here, after he had been mortally wounded in his duel with Commodore Barron, he expired. Sir Charles Vaughn, one of the most cultivated, genial, and witty of the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain successively here, surrounded himself at the Decatur House with the comforts of a British home. It was also occupied by Edward Livingston and by Martin Van Buren, when they were in turn Secretaries of State to Andrew Jackson; by Speaker Orr; by a retired hotel-keeper, Mr. Gadsby, and by others of less renown.

METROPOLITAN SOUVENIRS.

Washington is beginning to have its shrines and its souvenirs, and some of the first people's drawing-rooms and dining-rooms are filled with furniture, china, and glassware purchased at the auction sales of departing diplomats or Congressmen. But it is in the parlor for rent of a Washington boarding-house that one sees "historical" furnishing and fitting up. The threadbare yet richly flowered Brussels carpet had perhaps belonged to a British Minister, the rickety mahogany chairs with raveled horse-hair seats had graced the Spanish Legation, and the faded damask window-curtains were originally the pride of the Russian Envoy's saloon. An uncomfortable sofa bed had been purchased at a sale of "condemned" furniture from the White House, while the shabby walls were hidden by a set of the large maps published gratuitously by the Post Office Department. In one corner stands an imposing book-case, wonderfully resembling one which had mysteriously disappeared from a committee-room at the Capitol, on the shelves of which are the reports of bureau officers, printed by the public printer and gorgeously bound at the public expense in Turkey morocco. If a Congressman occupies this room, it is made more comfortable by little articles of furniture sent from the Capitol for his use, and if the company which has a monopoly of the gas supply give him new drop-lights, and send him his monthly accounts receipted, why—it is very kind on their part, and no opposition company can be chartered.

THE BUSTS OF THE CHIEF JUSTICES.

The Supreme Court room (which was for nearly half a century the Senate Chamber) is adorned with busts of the deceased Chief Justices. That of Chief Justice Taney was excluded by the persistent opposition of Mr. Sumner, but a few weeks prior to his death (and during his temporary absence from the Senate Chamber) an appropriation was made for procuring the busts of Taney and of Chase. Horatio Stone had executed the bust of Taney during the life of the Chief Justice, in the expectation that Congress would purchase it, and it was kept standing in the Senate lobby during the years of Mr. Sumner's opposition, waiting, as if in purgatory, to enter the Senate Chamber. But when the appropriation was at last made the Committee on the Library, who have jurisdiction over art matters, gave the order for Taney's bust to Rinehart, who had just executed a fine statue of the Chief Justice. Now Rinehart is dead without having commenced the bust, and Stone is also dead, so there is a new set of competitors for the commission. At the urgent request of Mrs. Gov. Sprague the order for a bust of her father, Chief Justice Chase, was given to Thomas D. Jones, who, at her request, duplicated a bust of Chase which he made some twenty years ago at Cincinnati, which has been accepted. It was a good but flattered likeness of Chase at that time, but does not give a good idea of the Chief Justice, whose features were marked by illness and by disappointed ambition.

"ON WITH THE DANCE."

Let what will happen, the devotees at the shrine of Terpsichore are always on hand. The "Germans" of last year are being reorganized—not the Teutonic associations which indulge in waltzing, lager, and pretzels—but the coteries for dancing the interminable "German," with its quaint figures and dainty favors. Alas! Gen. Sherman carried away to St. Louis the most popular "leader," and now Secretary Robeson has ordered off some gallant young naval officers who were to have adorned the select dances this Winter. So the demoiselles must content themselves with the young gentlemen of the Legations and of the departments, with the few travelers and gentlemen of leisure who may happen along. Strange to say, the dancing of the young diplomats is not pronounced "nice," as many of them have undoubtedly practiced at the Jardin Mabille, while others of them, who have evidently been up the Bosphorus, whirl about like the dancing dervishes at Pera. N'importe, the "Bachelors' Germans" will be danced at Marini's Hall, and the "naval hops" at the Hamilton House will be successful. Meanwhile there will be one or two Germans a week at private houses, a good example having been set last night at the house of Judge MacArthur.

The industrious workers "for charity's sake" are about to hold a fair, at which the tables will be attended by young ladies representing some country. The frauleins of Germany, the lassies of Scotland, the demoiselles of France, the señoritas of Spain, and the fair representatives of other nationalities will make combined attacks on the hearts and purses of veteran Congressmen and susceptible subalterns.

Freemasonry flourishes here, as there are hundreds of clerks in Government employ who have no home firesides at which to pass their evenings, and who feel the necessity of securing friendly aid in case of their sickness. Next Wednesday evening one of these Masonic associations, De Molay Mounted Commandery, No. 4, proposes to give a grand reception at the Masonic Hall to James H. Hopkins, the Grand Master of their order in the United States, who has come here as the representative from the City of Pittsburg, Penn., in the place of Gen. Negley. It is said that about forty members of the present Congress, with Simon Cameron as their senior, are Freemasons.

WINTER RESIDENCES.

Secretary Fish gave notice last Spring that he should vacate Gov. Morgan's house, at the corner of Fifteenth and I streets, and it was rented by Gen. Elijah Ward, who is again here as a representative in Congress. Gen. Ward hearing this Fall that Secretary Fish intended to prolong his sojourn here, very handsomely relinquished to him the Gov. Morgan house, and rented the spacious residence on H street next to that of Mr. Corcoran. Secretary Chandler, after he left the Senate, had invited his son-in-law, Hon. Eugene Hale, to occupy his house on H street, but he has now resumed possession, with Mr. and Mrs. Hale as his guests. Mr. Blaine's pleasant home is again graced by Miss (Gail Hamilton) Dodge. One of Mr. Fernando Wood's daughters will preside over his household this Winter. Senator Jones had, it was announced, rented Castle Butler, the newly-erected granite pile of the Lowell lawyer, but neither Jones nor Sharon, the wealthy Senators from Nevada, has made his appearance.

Col. Mulberry Sellers is to enlighten the new Congressmen on their advantages and opportunities next week. A German company from Baltimore is giving performances here. Mlle. Teresa Titiens sings to-night in the oratorio of "The Creation," at the Congregational Church, and next week Theodore Thomas is to give us some concerts.

PIUTE PICTURES.

THE PATIENT SQUAW AND HER CHILEREN—THE WARRIOR WHO WANTED TO SHARE THE CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Chronicle* describes this picture: "A Piute squaw is a study of patience and cheerfulness under adverse circumstances. The happiest face in town this morning was probably that of an old leather-colored female sitting on a pile of stiff mortar before a building going up in the burned district. The lower end of the board upon which her youngest was strapped was stuck into the mortar, so that she was released of that care. Her next, a red-faced shaver of three years, warm and dirty, in a coat of squirrel skins, gnawed the undecayed side of an apple, and the old lady herself sat with her lap full of garbage, picking out and enjoying the tid-bits, while the family cur renewed work at her feet on the well-polished bones thrown to it."

The *Enterprise* of the same city supplies the following: The Piutes have for a considerable time been hanging about the store of the Relief Committee, casting wistful eyes upon the piles of clothing, the heaps of blankets, and the "lashins" of grub. They have longed to participate in the business of carrying off all these things. The bucks have daily flattened their noses against the window panes, and the squaws have peeped in at the open doors. They saw white men and white women, Chinamen and negroes—all kinds and all colors of people but the poor red men—getting flour, blankets, coats, shirts, and all kinds of things, and why they were made to take a back seat was more than they could understand. Piute Jim has been an active peeper and a diligent flattener of his nose; he has, indeed, so coveted the things that he has seen that he was almost ready to burst with envy of every one that was given so much as a pint of flour or a calico shirt. He chased Rev. Father Monogue around town for about a week, then hunted Bishop Whitaker as much longer, bound to get something on the lay of religion, all attempts on other tacks having failed. He was ready to be either a Catholic or a Protestant, provided he could come in for his share of the rations. Much vexed at his rebuffs in all quarters, he one day said to us, "How this; all white man git plenty blanket, plenty grub; Injun no git nuffin!" "Well," said we, "white man house all burn down." "All Chinaman git blanket, git shirt, git grub; Injun no git nuffin!" "Well, all Chinaman house burn down," said we. "All nigger, all Spanish man git grub, git hat, git blanket; Injun no git nuffin!" pursued Jim, scowling and bitterly muttering. "Don't you see, Jim, all the houses of the colored people and of the Spanish people were burned down, and all that was in them was lost. The Piutes are all right; their houses were not burned, so they can't get anything. The blankets and grub and clothes were only sent to people whose houses were burned! Don't you see?" "Yesh," said Jim, "me heap see. Me go now right away burn every Piute house, come tomorrow git me plenty grub, plenty blanket. Burn house, me want um grub—want um blanket. Me all houses burn um. Me mad!" Proper explanations doubtless prevented the whole heavens hereabout being lighted up that night by the flames of the scores of Piute shanties scattered among the surrounding hills.

THE GOOD BOY WHO DISOBEYED HIS MOTHER.

The Boston *Traveller* tells this pathetic story: "Last Wednesday Eddie House, George Mayberry, and Frederick Pray, each about eight years of age, living at Quincy Point, went out on Town River on the ice to slide. Eddie in sliding too near the channel fell through an ice-hole, and the other two after fruitless efforts to rescue him called out for help. Herbert Nott, aged about twelve years, who had just arrived home from school, hearing the cries, dashed off at full speed, to the great chagrin of his mother, who had charged him to return home immediately at the close of school to go on an errand. She saw him run toward the river, and was planning a punishment for the disobedient but hitherto very obedient Herbert, who, however, had satisfied himself that he was needed more on the river. When little Eddie saw him coming he cried out, 'Oh, save me, Herbert; I shall drown.' Herbert replied, 'No you won't unless I drown with you.' Then taking George's sled and pushing it into the water, telling Eddie to lay hold of it, he drew him safely out and took him to his fond mother. Probably Eddie will be more careful in future."

A CONNECTICUT WEDDING FEE.

The Hartford *Courant* narrates the following ludicrous incident: "A clergyman who was formerly located in this city, but is now in New-York, married, a little over a year ago, a couple who at once started for Europe, and have recently returned. The bridegroom was a gentleman of wealth, and before he presented himself before the bridal altar he placed a $100 greenback in his vest pocket to give the parson for the marriage fee. While crossing the ocean he discovered, greatly to his astonishment, the bill in the pocket where he placed it, and could account for its presence there only on the theory that he must have had another bill of a different denomination, which he had given to the clergyman by mistake. On getting back to this country he determined to solve the mystery, and waited upon the reverend gentleman and inquired if on a certain date he did not marry a certain couple. The clergyman remembered the occasion perfectly. 'I know I am about to ask an impertinent question,' said the visitor, 'but I should like to be informed what fee you received for performing the ceremony?' The clergyman said that he would, of course, gratify him. 'I received,' he went on to say, 'a very small quantity of fine-cut chewing tobacco, folded in a very small piece of paper.' The only thing remaining to be done was to apologize, laugh heartily, shake hands, and make the $100 deposit good."

HOW GOV. LETCHER WAS PAROLED.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

An *Enquirer* reporter saw ex-Gov. Letcher at the Exchange last night, and asked him concerning prison life at the close of the war in Washington his City. He was in prison two months and a half, and when a parole did come it was certainly a novelty of the kind. The whole was embraced in two lines and a half, and read as follows:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.
>
> John Letcher is hereby paroled. He will go home by the same road he came here, and will stay there and keep quiet.
>
> EDWIN M. STANTON.

They wouldn't even let him practice law outside the County of Rockbridge, and for eighteen months he remained in his own county and reported by letter every week to Andrew Johnson, saying: "I am at home."

"And why did they arrest you, Governor?"

"That, Sir, I have never found out."

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOUND.

The Hartford *Times* of the 8th inst. has this curious story: "A fire burning alongside of the railroad track, at the eastern end of Stonington, a few evenings since, attracted the attention of a poor woman living not far from the place, and she put on her hat and went to investigate. She found a stranger near the blaze, who said he had built the fire to keep himself warm. Not crediting the story the woman revisited the spot the next morning, and, to her astonishment, found near the fire four packages of money, in small bills and currency chiefly, their appearance indicating that they were fresh from the bank, the whole amounting in value to nearly $30,000. The woman turned over the money to the Selectmen of Stonington, who, after counting it, deposited it in the Stonington Bank. It is supposed that the packages were stolen and cast off the train at the spot where found, the fire being a part of the programme."

STRANGELY POISONED.

The Albany *Argus* says that Miss Kate Noyes, of Lansingburg, is in a critical condition from poison, arising from kissing her deceased niece on Sunday, who died of diphtheria. The young lady had a slight sore on her lip at the time. A swelling commenced in her lip which soon extended to the nose, and it is feared the difficulty will reach the brain.

MR. O'CONOR'S CONDITION.

Mr. O'Conor was better yesterday. He awoke in the morning after a sound sleep, feeling much refreshed, and eat a pear. He talked quite cheerfully to his friends during the day. Gov. Tilden and Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham called during the day, but were not admitted to the sick chamber. Dr. Keyes made his usual visit, and said it was astonishing how slowly the patient's strength gave out. Mr. O'Conor remarked to him that he supposed his case was a very interesting one for doctors to study but it was not interesting to him.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The following are the postal changes for the week ending Dec. 11, 1875:

New-England.—Post Offices Established—Amoskeag, Hillsborough County, N. H., George H. Colby, Postmaster. Office Discontinued—Prentiss, Penobscot County, Me. Postmasters Appointed—Frederick W. Brown, Jr., Dixmont Centre, Penobscot County, Me; Alvah Cotton, Meredith Village, Belknap County, H. H.; Norman Isham, St. George, Chittenden County, Vt.; Charles Amsden, Upper Falls, Windsor County, Vt.; William G. Wilder, South Lancaster, Worcester County, Mass.

New-York.—Office Established—Scipio Summit, Cayuga County, Charles A. Morgan, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—John C. Dawley, Bartlett, Oneida County; Charles Roe, Bullville, Orange County; Lucina Fitis, Dresserville, Cayuga County; Charles E. Hollenbeck, Halsey Valley, Tioga County; John H. Thompson, Meredith, Delaware County; Leonard B. Bloss, Parishville, St. Lawrence County; Mrs. Esther J. Parmelee, Stone Church, Genesee County; Horace Swetland, Sumnerdale, Chautauqua County.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters Appointed — Michael Williams, Hopatcong, Morris County; James B. Ware, Pedricton, Salem County.

Pennsylvania.—Post Offices Established—Stanton's Mills, Somerset County, Peter J. Cover, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—John F. McCoy, Anandale, Butler County; Samuel E. Delp, Bangor, Northampton County; William Peterson, Jenningsville, Wyoming County; Theodore H. Menninger, McCoysville, Juniata County; F. C. Potter, McCulloch's Mills, Juniata County; John C. Roxberry, Memphis, Butler County; James M. Keene, Mill Village, Erie County; Samuel W. Douglass, Mountain Grove, Luzerne County; Solomon Millison, Ohioville, Beaver County; David E. Kendig, Orrstown, Franklin County; E. R. Benner, Shoenersville, Lehigh County; Miss Annie M. Bloomer, Spread Eagle, Chester County; Frank Irving, Spring Brook, Luzerne County; Mrs. Mary Dietrich, Upper St. Clair, Allegheny County; George Smith, Mysox, Bradford County.

Delaware—Postmaster Appointed.—Norwood Palmer, Hockessin, Newcastle County.

"THE CHILDREN'S FOLD."

The ninth anniversary of "The Children's Fold," an institution for the reception and care of orphans and destitute children under the care of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was held last evening in St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-fourth street. The services were conducted by Rev. Joseph M. Waite, Assistant Rector of the church, assisted by Rev. D. A. Costa. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, of Worcester, Mass. The Doctor took for his text: "What manner of child shall this be?" The subject of his remarks was the religion of childhood, and he showed the capacity of children for the reception of religious truth in its double relation to God and man. Rev. Mr. Costa read the eighth and ninth annual reports of the institution, which covering the record of a year and three quarters, bring it up to Oct. 1, 1875. From this report it appears that the average number of children supported during the past year was 48; total number in one year and three-quarters, 118; number previously reported from year to year, 279; whole number to date, 397. The institution has been removed from its old quarters in East Fifty-eighth street to the new and larger house No. 157 East Sixtieth street, between Lexington and Third avenues. In the house recently vacated there were beds for only thirty-five children; in the present house there are beds for fifty-five children. The children are prepared for the practical duties of life—the boys for farms or trades or desks, and the girls for all the details of domestic work. The reports show the total receipts to have been $9,274 47; disbursements, $8,024 36; balance on hand, Oct. 1, 1875, $1,250 11.

FISK UNIVERSITY.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* of Wednesday says: "The Jubilee Singers, now in England, are meeting with such encouraging success in collecting funds that the dedication of Jubilee Hall upon the 1st day of January, 1876, is assured. The prospects are that the singers will succeed as well financially during this campaign as they did upon their first visit to England. The work upon the hall is now being pushed with all possible dispatch, in order to make ready for the anticipated dedication. The upper stories are about finished and ready for the furniture. Seventy-six rooms are to be furnished with black walnut sets throughout. Forty of these sets are to be paid for by Mrs. Gen. C. B. Fisk, of New-York, who has been indefatigable in her efforts to raise the amount required for that purpose. The others are to be paid for by friends in England. Gen. C. B. Fisk, President of the Board of Trustees, is hard at work making arrangements for the dedication, and it is expected that he will be present on that occasion."

HARVARD'S HONOR TO CARLYLE.

The Harvard College paper, the *Crimson*, prints the following letter as coming from Mr. Thomas Carlyle:

> NO. 5 CHEYNE ROW, CHELSEA, Nov. 23, 1875.
>
> SIR: Some days ago I received your courteous and obliging letter, and along with it the university diploma appointed for me on the 30th of June last, which now lies safely reposited here. In return for all which I can only beg you to express to the governing boards of the university my lively sense of honor they have done me and my cordial thanks for this proof of their friendly regard, which I naturally wish may long continue on their part. Toward Harvard University I have long had a feeling of affection, in some respect, almost veneration; and to Harvard and to you, its distinguished President, I now cordially wish all manner of prosperity and good esteem from wise men on both sides of the ocean.
>
> With many thanks and regards, I subscribe myself, sir,
>
> Sincerely yours,
>
> T. CARLYLE.
>
> Charles W. Eliot.

THE POLICY OF THE KHEDIVE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As THE TIMES has treated me very fairly in reviewing my volume, *Four Thousand Miles of African Travel*, I will be glad if you will permit me a word in answer to some of the adverse criticisms on its contents. The oracular gentlemen who demolish books in olympian journals like the *Nation*, are not expected to consider the value of an author's material; but those interested in the general progress of Africa are not indifferent to contributions which at least are designed to further that end. Among these gentlemen is Sir Samuel Baker, who, in an elaborate critique on my book published in *Nature*, brings conspicuously before the public my purpose in preparing the narrative. If you will permit me to reiterate that purpose, I think many will perceive its bearing on the important events that are now crowding Egypt toward a calamitous future.

While in Egypt and the Soudan nothing seemed to me more apparent than that the Khédive was on the verge of insolvency. Nearly all of his available property was mortgaged; his civil and military administration was corrupt and wantonly extravagant; a cabal of greedy money-changers was pursuing him after the manner of a flock of African vultures; the Sultan, by entreaty, threat, and insolence, was bleeding him of "tribute," and the Khédive was maintaining a household more numerous and expensive than that of any of his predecessors. Yet with all of this I could not resist the conclusion that his administration was, in the main, as wise as an Oriental ruler could well make it. It was also at this time that the Khédive began to seek for conquest that would tide him over any crisis, and in this spirit he made an inexcusable attempt to annex Abyssinia—a Christian land—to his Moslem domain. This bold move received the instant and emphatic condemnation of the Christian powers. But with commendable enterprise he turned to the Soudan, "What kind of a country is it?" he inquired of every traveler whom he invited to his hospitable court. The over-timid were non-committal; men wearied and worn by exposure and exhausting exploration were little fitted to look on the bright side of the country, and thus the Khédive for a long time remained in the dark. Finally he sent a shrewd man, Moontaz Pacha, to Khartoum, and in his company I explored the Soudan. During my stay with him he caused cotton to be planted in several provinces. The yield was so large, and so rapid in maturing that a wild cotton fever seized the natives. Cotton was produced to such an extent that it would have shaken the markets of the world could it have reached them; but, as Sir Samuel Baker says, the Pacha forgot to build a railway to transport the staple 2,000 miles to Cairo. I thought it my duty to represent these facts to the Khédive, and his Highness assured me, on the completion of the surveys, that he would instantly begin the Soudan Railway. Moreover, I thought it an imperative duty to do my share to bring that country to the knowledge of mankind; and I am gratified that Sir Samuel Baker, who knows more about that portion of Africa than any other living man, has come forward and sustained me in the effort.

Now, as to Egypt's immediate future, it certainly looks critical. But, with the honest friendship of England, and enough money to keep his active machinery at work, I believe the Khédive can link the Soudan to the Mediterranean by the rail, after which cotton, sugar, and gum will pour down the Valley of the Nile in quantities that will redeem the Khédive's credit, and restore to the Egyptians their ancient prosperity.

ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 10, 1875.

FROM AUSTRALIA TO CHINA.

THE BEST OCEAN ROUTE.

THE SHIP PASSAGE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES—SEVERAL ROUTES EXAMINED AND REPORTED ON BY A BRITISH OFFICER—THE IMPORTANCE OF THE TRAFFIC OVER THE ROUTES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The following report on the route between China and Australia has been forwarded to the Treasury Department by the Secretary of State:

The following very interesting report, compiled by Lieut. Lizard, of her Majesty's ship Challenger, has, the Sydney *Morning Herald* states, been forwarded by Capt. Nares to his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, and presented to Parliament by command. It has been very carefully arranged, and is accompanied by a tabular statement of the voyages of the several vessels trading between Newcastle and China, extending over a period of four years:

"The passage between Australia and China is yearly becoming of more importance, owing to the increase of traffic between the two countries; and, as the best route to follow is yet doubtful, any light that can be thrown on the time taken, and the wind and weather experienced on the voyage, must be useful information to vessels pursuing this track. Capt. Allen, the harbor master at Newcastle, has collected for the past four years an epitome of the log of each vessel leaving that port, and he has kindly placed at my disposal the abstract logs between Newcastle and the ports in China and Japan, from which I have plotted the track of each ship. The following remarks and tables have been compiled after careful study of the logs and the routes adopted. During these four years four different routes have been taken to China; three of them are to the eastward of New-Guinea, and one (the Torres Straits route,) to the westward.

"The easternmost route east of New-Guinea, which I shall call the 'outer route to China,' follows a line on the chart from Newcastle to Norfolk Island; from thence to Matthew Island, then north along the one hundred and seventy-first meridian to 11° south, then north-north-west to Pleasant Island, crossing the equator in 166° east, then through the eastern islands of the Caroline Group to their destinations. The length of this route is: From Newcastle to Hong Kong, 6,150 miles; from Newcastle to Shanghai, 6,000 miles; from Newcastle to Yokohama, 5,500 miles. Ten vessels have adopted this route, and their average passage is sixty-four days. The shortest passage (forty-nine days) was made in the Venonia, which ship left Newcastle on the 2d of April. The longest passage was made by the Windhover, which ship left Newcastle Dec. 21; she took seventy-four days on her voyage to Hong Kong.

"Another route east of New-Guinea, which I shall call the middle route to China, follows a line on the chart from Newcastle midway between Lord Howe's Island and the Elizabeth Reef, from thence to the D'Entre Casteaux Reef on the north-west extreme of New-Caledonia, thence between the Solomon and Santa Cruz Islands, and from thence north-west by north to the equator, which is crossed in 159° east. From the equator a northerly route is taken through the middle of the Caroline group, and then a course is shaped for the port bound to. The length of this route is: From Newcastle to Hong Kong, 5,500 miles; from Newcastle to Shanghai, 5,400 miles; from Newcastle to Yokohama, 4,900 miles. Twenty-nine vessels have adopted this track, and their average passage is forty-eight days, or sixteen days less than the outer route. The quickest passage made was by the Thermopylæ, which ship left Newcastle on Feb. 10, and arrived in Shanghai 10th March, or in twenty-eight days. The longest passage recorded is sixty-five days, or the average passage by the outer route. This passage was made by the E. J. Spence, which ship left Newcastle in April.

"The third route east of New-Guinea, which I shall call the inner route to China, follows a line from Newcastle north-east to the one hundred and fifty-seventh meridian, then due north on that meridian to the latitude of the Pocklington Reef, in 11° south, then either to the north-west, between New-Ireland and the Solomon group, or to the north, through the Bougainville Straits, between Bougainville and Choiseul Islands, then north to the equator, which may be crossed in about 153° east, from which position a straight course may be shaped for either Shanghai or Yokohama; but for Hong Kong a course to the northward of the straight line to Balintang Channel. The length of the route is: From Newcastle to Hong Kong, 5,000 miles; from Newcastle to Shanghai, 4,900 miles; from Newcastle to Yokohama, 4,600 miles. Five sailing vessels and one steamer have adopted this track. The steamer made the passage in twenty-three days to Shanghai. The average length of passage of the sailing vessels is forty-eight days the same as the 'middle route,' the shortest (thirty-four days) having been made in April by the Eric, and the longest (seventy-five days) in July by the Helen Malcom. In the same month, however, another vessel, the Woodlark, made the passage in thirty-nine days.

"The fourth, or Torres Straits route, follows a line from Newcastle north-east to the one hundred and fifty-seventh meridian, then north on that meridian to the latitude of the Mellish Reef, then north-west for Bligh's entrance to Torres Straits. When through the straits the route is between the Timber and Arrow Islands for the passage between Ceram and Bouro into the Molucca Channel, then round the north-east end of Celebes Sea, through the Basilan Channel into the Sulu Sea, and then through Mindoro Straits into the China Sea. The distance from Newcastle to Hong Kong by this route is 5,300 miles, and it has been taken by only one ship—the England, which made the passage in forty-one days, in the month of July.

"A careful study of the tables and the wind charts published by the Admiralty in 1872, have led me to the following conclusions, viz.: During the months of January, February, and March, the average passage by the 'outer route' is sixty-two days, the longest recorded passage being sixty-six days, and the shortest fifty-seven days. The average passage by the 'middle route' is forty days, the longest recorded being forty-five days, and the shortest twenty-eight days. No passage by the 'inner,' or the Torres Straits route has been attempted during this season, and a glance at the wind charts will show that neither of these tracks is suitable during the first three months of the year. The question of the route to be adopted during these months, therefore, rests between the 'middle' and the 'outer' route, and as the passage by the 'middle' route, is performed in twenty-two days less than that by the 'outer route' there can be no question that the 'middle' is the proper route to China for vessels leaving Australia in January, February, and March. During the months of April, May, and June only one passage has been made by the 'outer route,' viz. in April, the time occupied being forty-nine days. The average passage by the 'middle route' is fifty-seven days, the longest record being sixty-five days and the shortest forty-one days; while during the same three months two passages were made by the 'inner route,' one in thirty-four days and the other in thirty-eight days, or an average of thirty-six days. No passage is recorded by the Torres Straits route.

"A careful study of the wind chart for these months, in conjunction with this information, will, I think, show satisfactorily that neither the 'middle' or the 'outer' route is suitable for ships at this season, but that the 'inner route' offers the greatest facilities for making a rapid passage to China for ships leaving Australia in April, May, and June. During the months of July, August, and September, two vessels took the 'inner route,' and each ship made the passage in sixty-one days. The average passage by the 'middle route' is fifty-four days; the longest recorded being sixty-four days and the shortest forty-one days. The average passage by the 'inner route' is fifty-six days, the longest recorded being seventy-five days, and the shortest thirty-nine days, while one passage was made by the Torres Straits route in forty-one days.

"It will be evident, therefore, that in these three months a better passage will be made by following the middle rather than the outer route to China. The question as to which is the most advantageous track rests, therefore, between the Torres Straits, the middle, and the inner route. If a ship leaving Australia can enter Torres Straits before the end of August, this will be found the best track to take; if, however, she cannot get through those straits by that time she should adopt either the inner or the middle route; probably the inner will be found the quickest, if every means are taken to get north after crossing the equator until the tenth parallel is reached, as the vessel that took seventy-five days on the voyage wasted a fortnight by trying to work to the westward against light north-west winds when between the equator and 5° north latitude. There appears, however, very little to choose between the middle and inner routes, and either of them may be followed, if too late in the season to enter Torres Straits.

"During the months of October, November, and December the average passage by the 'outer route' is sixty-seven days; the longest record being seventy-four days, and the shortest sixty days. The average passage by the 'middle route' is forty-four days; the longest record being forty-nine days, and the shortest thirty-nine days. No passage has been made at this season of the year either by the Torres Straits or inner routes. The 'Torres Straits route' is certainly unfit to take, but until we possess more information regarding the 'inner route,' I am not certain as to its fitness or otherwise. The 'outer route,' occupying an average of twenty-three days more than the 'middle route' should on no account be taken by ships leaving Australia in October, November, and December. Briefly, then, ships leaving Australia in the month of January, February, or March for China or Japan should adopt the 'middle route,' and may expect to make the passage in about forty days; leaving in April, May, or June, they should adopt the 'inner route,' and may expect to make the passage in about thirty-six days; leaving in July, August, or September they should, if they can reach Torres Straits before the end of August, take that route; and if not, either the middle or the inner route, and may expect to make the passage, via Torres Straits, in forty days, and by the other routes in fifty-five days; and, finally, ships leaving in October, November, and December, should adopt the middle route, and may expect to make the passage in about forty-four days.

"Two other passages to China have been mentioned in the Sydney papers—one to the west of Australia and through Sunda Straits; the other a modification of the 'inner route,' through some of the channels lately discovered by Capt. Moresby, of her Majesty's ship Basilisk. The western route is only practicable for sailing vessels during the months of December, January, and February, as they may get easterly winds to the southward of Australia. I should not, however, recommend this route even to Singapore, as during the months of November, December, January, February and March, northerly winds and a southerly current prevail in Sunda, Banka, and Gaspar Straits and the Carimata Channels, and it is a tedious and heartbreaking process endeavoring to get to the northward under such adverse circumstances. I have known a ship thirty days from Sunda Straits to Singapore, a distance of 500 miles.

"With regard to the modification of the inner route, rendered advisable by the discovery of Capt. Moresby, I am unable, at present, to give an opinion, as the charts are yet unpublished. It is as well, perhaps, for me to point out, in conclusion, that in recommending what I consider should be the route adopted at each particular season of the year, I have been entirely guided by the logs of the vessels I have perused, in conjunction with the wind charts published by the Admiralty, and have not taken into consideration their relative value of facility in navigation; nor am I able, of course, to judge of the passages made by ships whose logs I have not seen, and who may have made quicker passages by other or the same routes.

"Viewing, then, the different tracks in regard to their freedom from danger, there is no doubt that the outer route is the clearest, and that, probably, is the reason it has been adopted by so many ships. The middle route, however, is nearly as free from difficulty as the outer, and will be, in my opinion, quite as safe when the survey of the D'Entrecasteaux Reef is completed—a work, I understand, the present hydrographic staff in New-Caledonia are engaged on. The 'inner route' is at present the least known, and unquestionably that portion of it between the Solomon Islands and New-Guinea requires to be surveyed; still, however, the passage between the Solomon Islands on the eastern, and the Louisiade Archipelago and New-Ireland on the western side, is a wide channel apparently free from danger, (with the exception of Pocklington reef,) and in the months of April, May, and June, during which ships gain the greatest advantage by using it, the weather is fine, so that I see nothing to deter vessels taking this track, provided a good lookout is kept; and it must likewise not be forgotten that should it be found the quickest, as it is the shortest, highway to China, a vessel would probably soon be employed in properly surveying it. The 'Torres Straits Route,' although not free from danger, may be navigated with facility by Captains who have any experience among coral reefs, and who are accustomed to con their vessels from the mast-head—a precaution which is absolutely necessary. Once through the Straits, there are but few dangers on the track to China, as, although the islands are many of them doubtful in position, they are of sufficient height to insure their being readily seen."

A. T. STEWART & CO.

An establishment like the dry-goods house of A. T. Stewart is something which could only be possible in an age of railroads, steam-ships, and steam-driven looms. In this vast store-house all the textile fabrics manufactured in every quarter of the globe are gathered together and, daily, through a hundred thousand channels, are being distributed to those who use them. Among the things for which there is now an active demand, all classes of silks may be mentioned, and of these their stock has lately been largely increased as well as reduced in price. A full line of black silks, of the best Lyons manufacture, as well as domestic, was recently bought at the auction sales, and are now being offered at very low rates. In colored silks, full lines in every color are offered at $1 to $1 50 a yard; and some dark cloth shades, twenty-two inches wide, at $1 75 to $2, which are much below ordinary prices. The higher grades of colored silks have also been largely reduced. Special designs for the season are shown in silks, velvets, matelasse, gauzes, and grenadines, and in striped velvets, at prices fully fifty per cent. below what they were a month ago. In the gentlemen's furnishing department, we have robes de chambre of brocaded silk, lined and bound in all the leading colors; matelasse jackets, in all colors, lined and faced to match; velveteens in the same styles; gentlemen's silk mufflers, and silk handkerchiefs, de Joinville scarfs, in heavy satins and silks, all styles of made-up scarfs, at very low prices; cambric handkerchiefs, printed borders and plain; umbrellas, suspenders, shirts, collars, and cuffs. Connected with this department is the counter devoted to perfumeries, cabinets, dressing-cases, work-boxes, cigar-cases and cigar-holders, and other elegant trifles, all marked at very low prices. Up stairs may be found the ladies' underwear and infants' outfitting departments, and in the latter some pretty novelties in infants' walking costumes are shown. They are of quilted silk, trimmed with real Valenciennes lace, and of Irish poplin trimmed with the favorite feather trimming. In laces, the cashmeres are very popular at this time, and there is a large variety to choose from. The sleeveless jackets, made up of imitation and real Valenciennes, with velvet and gros grain ribbon, are very pretty novelties. A good place to find something for a holiday present is the upholstery department, where one may find a magnificent display of beautiful piano and table covers and French tapestry—really some of the most beautiful things to be found in the store. Close to the tables where these are displayed is the extensive fur department, which the efficient Superintendent is most anxious to have public attention drawn to, as he declares that no finer or lower-priced goods for the quality, nor a larger variety to choose from, can be found in any other house in the City. He will run over a list of prices and varieties as long as one's arm in half a minute to any one who asks it, and intending purchasers of furs cannot do better than call here. Further on is the boys' and children's clothing department, where miniature suits, overcoats, ulsters, and every article of outside clothing necessary for boys between four and fifteen years of age may be found in immense quantities, and at all prices. On the same floor the millinery and several kindred departments are found. In the millinery section, a new lot of ladies' hats has just been received from Mme. Virot's—in fact they had not been taken out of their ingeniously-constructed cases when the writer saw them. They were pretty specimens of Parisian taste, rather high in price—$50 and $60 each—but to any one who could afford these prices they were worth every cent of the money. In ladies' ready-made dresses some handsome evening, reception, and street costumes were exhibited—particularly one evening dress of pearl silk, with ruby velvet court train. This was a superb piece of work, perfectly regal in its style, and was designed and made in the house. Nothing ever imported from Paris could show superior taste or skill. In ladies' outside wraps the dolman shape in camel's hair, bound and wadded, and trimmed with Alaska sable and fringe to match, is very popular; for a walking coat, the silk sacque, fur lined and fur trimmed, is much desired. For evening and opera wear, there were shown some scarlet and black ground camel's hair shawls, embroidered in gold, which are very stylish; also, an immense variety of Bombay striped shawls, which have become so popular of late, and filled square shawls, of which several were noticeably beautiful in design and color. Among the large assortment of misses' and children's suits in silk and worsted goods we noticed some very handsome silk suits combined with cashmere in navy blue and browns, and very pretty silk suits in two shades of blue and brown, corded with pink silk, for children from six to ten years old. The department devoted to artificial flowers and bridal veils should certainly be visited by every one desirous of seeing beautiful specimens of this work. The orange-blossom wreaths are exquisite, and one could almost botanize on the cases of other flowers which are shown here.

BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.

The latest device in machine sewing is the "New Automatic Sewing-machine," which is creating quite a sensation in the market. No better gift can be selected by mother, wife, sister, or friend. No special discounts offered to tempt purchasers, but perfect approbation and delight guaranteed to the possessor. No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond street, New-York.—*World.*

"I like the Type-Writer better and better every day." Edward H. Magill, President of Swarthmore College.—*Exchange.*

THE LARGEST WORKSHOP of the body is the liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a sick headache sets in, with chilly sensations and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are recommended. By their stimulating action the liver soon recovers its healthy tone and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of biliousness removed.—*Advertisement.*

The Teeth of the Future.

If the consumption of SOZODONT continues to increase in the present ratio, the teeth of the future will be a great improvement on those of the present day. Its universal use would prevent all dental defections, and render one of the most essential portions of our material organization as ornamental as it is useful.

There is something remarkably graceful about the gentlemen's Winter HATS manufactured by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st. The superiority of the material, and the care and skill bestowed upon their manufacture, additionally recommend these stylish articles.

Every Burglary reported is a loud call for HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway. Fifteen years' experience. Never broken through.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Use Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for coughs and colds, and suffer no more. 50c. and $1.

MARRIED.

ATKINSON—APPLETON.—On Thursday, Dec. 9, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., HOBART F. ATKINSON, of Rochester, to HARRIETTE, daughter of James Appleton.

DIED.

ARENTS.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, of heart disease, on Sunday, Dec. 12, at 8 P. M., Mrs. [illegible] ARENTS.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, William R. Fies, No. 338 Schermerhorn st., without further notice.

ANDERSON.—On Oct. 19, at Lahore, India, Dr. HENRY JAMES ANDERSON, of this City, in the 77th year of his age.

BARNES.—On Sunday, the 12th, CHARLOTTE A., widow of Gen. James Barnes, at the family residence, Springfield, Mass.

BRINCKERHOFF.—Suddenly, on Dec. 12, GARRETT B. BRINCKERHOFF, in the 71st year of age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLANCY.—On Thursday, Dec. 9, LAWRENCE CLANCY.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, John Burns, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 137 East 19th st., to St. Ann's Catholic Church, East 12th st., between 3d and 4th avs., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

DE VETT.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 11, ADDIS M. DEVETT, of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 26 years.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

DUANE.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Sunday morning, Dec. 12, aged 52 years, Rev. RICHARD B. DUANE, D. D., Secretary and General Agent of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

EARLE.—On Sunday, Dec. 12, at her late residence, No. 99 Lafayette st., Jersey City, N. J., ANNIE EARLE.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FOWLER.—At Paterson, N. J., on Saturday morning, JULIA F., daughter of De Grasse B. and Julia C. Fowler, aged 18.

Funeral from the house on Monday at 1:30.

GOUDAIN.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Saturday, 11th inst., CORA GOUDAIN, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her niece, Mrs. I. Stolterfoht, No. 108 Pierrepont st., on Monday, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

GILDERSLEEVE.—At Liberty Falls, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1875, WILLIAM GILDERSLEEVE, aged 44 years.

HOPKINS.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 12, 1875, JOHN P. HOPKINS, in his 55th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 89 Fleet place, at 2 P. M., Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1875.

HUGHES.—On Sunday, Dec. 12, JAMES N. HUGHES.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from First Presbyterian Church, corner 12th st. and 5th av., Dec. 14, at 1 o'clock.

STOKES.—Suddenly, on Friday afternoon, EDWARD H. STOKES, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 13th inst., from the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, corner of West 46th st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

WOODHOUSE.—In this City, on the 11th inst., CHARITY, wife of Philip Woodhouse, and daughter of the late James Ferris.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th st., at 10 A. M. Wednesday, the 15th inst. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

WILSON.—On Saturday, the 11th inst., at his residence, No. 123 East 18th st., JAMES W. WILSON.

Funeral service will take place from St. Ann's Church, 18th st., near 5th av., Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES!

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

NEW STYLES SOCKS,

WARD'S SHIRT STORES,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

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ORIENTAL WARES AND ANTIQUITIES

On exhibition at Clinton Hall, TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 14.

LACQUERS, PORCELAIN, AND BRONZES.

Japanese wood lacquers—Foo-Chow lacquers—Soo-Chow carved Cinnabar lacquers—Chinese porcelain—Satsuma pottery—Kaga and Kioto ware—Old Japanese bronzes—Chinese bronzes, silver inlaid—Cloisonné enamels on bronze.

OLD CHINA, PAINTED EARTHENWARE, AND FAIENCE

Dresden—Berlin—Sèvres—Delft—Spanish—Moustiers—Wedgwood—Worcester—Lowestoft—Deck—Laurens—Nancy.

HOLIDAY GOODS—BRIC-A-BRAC

to be sold by auction, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 17, at 2:30 o'clock, and following days. Catalogues ready.

ELEGANT PRIVATE LIBRARY.

On exhibition, TUESDAY, at the Clinton Hall Salesrooms, the Private Library of William Butler Duncan, Esq., consisting of the best editions of English and American Books, for the most part superbly bound by Hayday, Bedford, Grieve, Riviere, &c. Catalogues ready. Sale THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 16 and 17.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

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ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Sessions of this court are held daily at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William st., and at the office of the Arbitrator, No. 220 Broadway, for the hearing and prompt settlement of controversies, disputes, and matters of difference arising among merchants, shipmasters, and others within the port of New-York.

Parties may submit their controversies to this court whether members of the Chamber of Commerce or not.

Blank forms for the submission of causes and other information may be obtained gratis on application to the Clerk at the rooms of the Chamber.

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, THROAT diseases, dyspepsia, feeble digestion, general debility, mental and nervous exhaustion, loss of strength, flesh, and appetite, and all diseases arising from poverty of the blood, promptly and radically cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

This famous preparation of WINCHESTER'S is the most perfect VITALIZING TONIC, INVIGORATOR, and RESTORATIVE ever discovered, and stands at the head of all tonic preparations. It will rapidly build up, invigorate, and vitalize the entire system, restore the strength and appetite, impart tone, vigor, brain power, and nervous force and energy, and make you feel like a new being. TRY IT.

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1. NON-EXPLOSIVE. It is absolutely SAFE, standing a fire test of 150° before igniting.
2. ODORLESS. It is odorless and free from the unhealthy gas emitted from inferior oils.
3. NOT INJURIOUS TO THE EYES. It gives a beautiful soft light, thereby SAVING THE EYES from injury.
4. ECONOMICAL. It has more body and will burn longer than ordinary refined petroleum, and as compared with gas is a SAVING OF FIVE HUNDRED per cent. It will burn in any ordinary kerosene lamp.

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"Where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., physician to Her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this oil are highly satisfactory. It brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

ART SALE!

FINE MODERN PAINTINGS.

Now on exhibition, DAY and EVENING, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, a large collection of Fine Modern Paintings by celebrated artists, just received from Charles F. Haseltine, Philadelphia, the whole to be sold by auction at the Art Rooms on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14 and 15, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Haseltine authorizes us to state that the above collection will be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

This hospital is now open for the reception of patients. It is on high ground in 54th st., between Broadway and 7th av., and stands apart from all other buildings, affording abundance of light, air, and ventilation.

The Medical and Surgical Staff is composed of leading physicians in the Homœopathic profession.

Applications for admission of patients may be made to Dr. ARTHUR BEACH, Resident Physician at the Hospital.

CHEAPEST BOOK-STORE IN THE WORLD.

67,782 MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY BOOKS AT OUR PRICE.

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NO. 1 MAIDEN LANE AND NO. 556 BROADWAY.

BAGS, POCKET-BOOKS,

AND FINE LEATHER GOODS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

THE THIRD ANNUAL RECEPTION OF the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples will be held at the Home, No. 487 Hudson st., adjoining St. Luke's Church, on TUESDAY, Dec. 14, at 2:30 P. M.

The friends of the institution are respectfully invited to be present.

Very respectfully,

W. A. DUNCAN,

Secretary.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

DYEING AND CLEANING.—TAKE YOUR DYEING and cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, and 610 6th av., New-York, and 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn. Established fifty-five years.

ALBERT SMITH, DEALER IN FINE MARKETING, Fish, Oysters, &c. Good Beef and Poultry leading articles. No. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

A Winter of business depression is a hard one for the children of the poor. The father is out of work, and the children find "hunger watching at the door." Families are broken up by want of employment, and the little ones sent out on the street to beg or steal.

This Winter hundreds of poor children come through the cold and the Winter's storm to our schools without shoes. Hundreds more creep from their boxes and cellars to our lodging-houses, ragged, barefooted, and hungry. Our citizens will see them shivering and wet in the storm, or crouching under shelter, or silently and piteously asking aid by their misery and homelessness.

The Christmas season should bring a brief happiness even to the most outcast and miserable; and in memory of what One has given to the world, those who have should give to those who have not. We earnestly call upon the well-off and fortunate to do something this year which shall make the Christmas time the happiest of their lives to the poor and houseless children.

The Children's Aid Society gives for its best gifts a home to the street-children. Its own treasury is empty; but $50 will send three homeless children to homes in the country.

A hundred dollars will give dinners to a hundred and fifty children in the Industrial Schools for a month. Fifty dollars will put shoes on thirty barefooted children.

This society desires, if the means be given, to send out a Christmas party of homeless children to the West; to distribute clothing and shoes and food among thousands of destitute little ones in their schools; and to give good Christmas dinners and pleasant festivals to the homeless little ones in their lodging-houses. Who will help to make a Happy Christmas to the children of the poor?

It is earnestly asked that the children of Sunday-schools and day schools would remember these little ones who have no home or friends.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East 4th st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

Gifts of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York, or will be called for, if the address be forwarded.

Donations of money may be inclosed to either of the undersigned. If they are in checks or Post Office orders, they can be made payable to the order of J. E. Williams, Treasurer.

WM. A. BOOTH, President,

No. 100 Wall st.

J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,

Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary,

No. 19 East 4th st., New-York.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were during the past year in our five lodging-houses, 13,911 different boys and girls; 233,410 meals and 176,961 lodgings were supplied. In the twenty-one day and thirteen evening industrial schools were 10,357 children, who were taught, and partly fed and clothed; 4,026 were sent to good homes, mainly in the West. Total number under charge of the society during the year, 31,095. There have been 7,740 orphans in the lodging-houses, and 1,126 were provided with homes.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS DAILY at No. 737 Broadway; health, self-improvement, right pursuit, &c., pointed out.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LAUREL LEAVES.

The Great Holiday Book and "the finest work of the kind ever published either in England or America," say prominent critics who have seen the advance copy of the book, comprising original

POEMS, STORIES, AND ESSAYS,

by H. W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier, O. W. Holmes, J. R. Lowell, W. C. Bryant, J. T. Trowbridge, R. H. Stoddard, Bayard Taylor, Louisa M. Alcott, Nora Perry, Alfred Tennyson, Charles Kingsley, E. P. Whipple, T. W. Higginson, Charles Dudley Warner, Edward Eggleston, Louise Chandler Moulton, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Gail Hamilton, Sarah Helen Whitman, J. W. DeForrest, George Cary Eggleston, John Paul, William Matthews, A. C. Swinburne, Frederick Vaux, and William F. Gill.

WITH 75 ILLUSTRATIONS,

including 24 full-page designs by Alfred Fredericks, Sol Eytinge, Jr., Thomas Moran, and other eminent artists. Cloth, quarto, full gilt, $6; Turkey Morocco, $12. Ready in cloth, Tuesday, Dec. 14, at all the book stores, or mailed post paid on receipt of price by

WILLIAM F. GILL & CO., Publishers,

No. 300 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

HARRISON MILLARD'S NEW CHRISTMAS ANTHEM in G, just published, 75c.; J. R. Thomas' great song, "Must We Then Meet as Strangers," 40c.; Sullivan's "Let Me Dream Again," 40c.; "Rondo in G," Beethoven's "Rhapsody Hongroise" No. 14, Liszt, and "Marche Heroique" as played by Von Bulow. Published by Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNUAL MEETING

of the

NEW-YORK CITY CHURCH EXTENSION AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH

will be held in

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH,

(41st st., near 6th av.,)

on Monday evening, Dec. 13, at 7:30 o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by

REV. BISHOP JANES,

REV. DR. DASHIEL, and others,

after which the officers for the ensuing year will be elected. All the friends of City evangelization are invited to attend.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at head-quarters, No. 401 Pearl st., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Caucus after adjournment.

DENIS SHEA, President.

THOMAS BROWN, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election will be held at head-quarters, No. 205 Grand st., for the election of officers of the association and delegates to the Central Committee. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.

THOS. F. GEARY, Chairman.

JAMES DALTON, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, for the election of officers and delegates for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 until 9 o'clock.

AUSTIN LEAKE, President.

E. HALLOCK, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with instructions of Central Committee, the annual election for officers will take place TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1875. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.

WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual election for officers of the association and delegates to Central Committee will be held at No. 61 Ludlow st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

JOHN N. LANTHIER, President.

JOSEPH McCABE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, a Primary Election will be held at Bleecker Building on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, for the purpose of electing officers and delegates for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

GILBERT J. HUNTER, President.

GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, this association will meet at Republican Hall, 33d st., east of Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, for the purpose of electing officers of the association and delegates to the Central Committee. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

GEORGE BLISS, President.

KNOX McAFEE, Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The election of officers and delegates will be held at No. 842 5th st. on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1875. Polls open at 7 o'clock. Special meeting at 6 o'clock.

A. WATTS, President.

CHAS. McCOLLEY, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at head-quarters No. 231 West 10th st., THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CHARLES BLACKIE, President.

C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution of the Central Committee, a meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 231 West 10th st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, for the purpose of electing officers of the association and delegates to the Central Committee for the year 1876. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

CHARLES BLACKIE, President.

C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election of this Association, for officers and delegates to the Central Committee, will be held at No. 20 St. Mark's place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.

JOHN H. BRADY, President.

EDW. BROOKS, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold an election for officers of the association and delegates to the Central Committee on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14. Polls open from 7 till 10.

HENRY G. LEASK, President.

BENJAMIN F. ANDERSON, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1875, at Republican Headquarters, No. 230 3d av., for officers of the association and members of the Central Committee for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock. CHARLES E. L. HOLMES, First Vice Pres. ALFRED S. BRUNER, Sec'y.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING at head-quarters, 230 3d av., at 8 o'clock. By order, CHAS. E. L. HOLMES, First Vice President.

ALFRED S. BRUNER, Sec.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at head-quarters, Turner Hall, No. 341 West 47th st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1875, for the purpose of electing officers and delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

JOEL W. MASON, President.

GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at head-quarters, No. 457 4th av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, for the election of officers of the association and delegates to the Central Committee. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

HENRY K. ROWLAND, President.

JOS. C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

PURSUANT TO THE CALL OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, the TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, hold an election for officers and delegates to the Central Committee for the year 1876. Polls open from 7 until 10.

Present your certificates at the door, in accordance with article 10 of the by-laws.

ALBERT BOGERT, Sec. WALTER S. PINCKNEY, Pres.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election for the choice of officers and delegates for 1876 will be held at Lincoln Hall, 110th st. and 3d av., TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 1875. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.

HENRY C. ROBINSON, President.

M. J. FRENCH, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Dec. 11, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, under the direction of John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold a four-story and basement brick house, with lot 14.3 by 98.9, situate on West Fortieth street, south side, 185.9 feet west of Seventh avenue, for $9,000, the buyer being John Lawrence, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. Under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, William Kennelly sold a lease of the premises No. 136 Chrystie street, east side, between Broome and Delancey streets, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with two four-story brick tenement-houses, front and rear, thereon, for $1,000. The lease has nearly ten years to run, the present ground rent being $175 per annum. Peter F. Meyer, under a court order similar to the above, Abel Crook, Esq., Referee, sold a farm of sixty-two acres, with modern frame house and outbuildings thereon, located in the town of White Plains, Westchester County, and situate on the road leading from that town to New-Rochelle, adjoining lands of Nathan Secord and others, for $12,250. The premises were bought by Alvin Higgins, second mortgagee. The incumbrances on the property amount to nearly $30,000. The sale by R. J. Garrettson of a house and lot on Sixth avenue, south of Twenty-fourth street, was adjourned for readvertisement to Jan. 5, 1876.

Business has been very inactive during the past week, and none of the sales made call for any notice. The only large sale attempted was that of A. H. Muller & Son, on Tuesday, when some 300 lots belonging to the Lefferts estate, and located in Brooklyn, were offered. Forty-three lots were sold for $68,425 in the aggregate, when the auction was brought to a close from the fact that the bids made in no way approximated to the real value of the property. The lots are now held at private sale by the Messrs. Muller.

The total value of City real estate sold at auction for the week ending with Saturday, Dec. 11, amounts to $158,689, as against $358,311, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange and elsewhere, (when noted,) sales are announced to take place as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Dec. 13.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, No. 192 East Fifty-fifth street, south side, 206.3 feet east of Lexington avenue. Also, similar sale, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 50.5 by 75, on Sixth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 20.10 by 100, with improvements, on Madison avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Forty-fifth street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hays, Esq., Referee, of land 72 by half the block (rear line 75 feet) on West One Hundred and Twenty-first street, south side, 325 feet east of Eleventh avenue, old line.

By ——, auctioneer, at Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, on the premises, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry T. Wing, Esq., Referee, of the following property: One house, with plot 93 by 120 by 10 by 148.4, on Westchester avenue, north-east corner of Retreat avenue; one plot, 33 by 110.11 by 29.9 by 125.11, on the old Boston road, north-west corner of Denman street; one plot, 50 by 118.5, on Denman street, adjoining above; one house, with plot 25 by 118.5, on Denman street, north side, 210.11 feet west of the old Boston road; one plot, 50 by 118.5, on Gouverneur street, south side, 450 feet east of Courtlandt avenue, and one plot, 75 by 118.5, on the same street, south side, 550 feet east of Courtlandt avenue.

Tuesday, Dec. 14.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the four-story English basement brick house, with lot 20 by 70, No. 279 Fourth avenue, east side, 60 feet south of Twenty-second street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 17.6 by 88.5, on East Thirtieth street, south side, 65 feet west of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, one on West Fifty-sixth street, north side, and the other on West Fifty-seventh street, south side, (rears adjoining,) 325 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William G. McCrea, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 104 West Fourth street, south side, 275 feet east of Macdougal street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, A. W. Speir, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-first street, north side, 160 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hays, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fifth street, south side, 200 feet west of Avenue A.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, one on One Hundred and Forty-first street, north side, and the other on One Hundred and Forty-second street, south side, (rears adjoining,) 225 feet east of Willis avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of nine valuable lots, situate on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and the Mott Haven Canal, Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward, in close proximity to the railway depot. The lots are all full size, and the plot has a frontage on the canal of 123 feet.

Wednesday, Dec. 15.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. A. Beall, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot 102.6 by 100, Nos. 92, 94, 96, 98, and 100 Cannon street, east side, 75 feet south of Stanton street. Also, similar sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 23.9 by 50, on Broome street, south-east corner of Thompson street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., public auction sale of the five-story brick house, with lot 19 by 35 by 22.6 by 47.7, No. 29 Stuyvesant street, west side, 167.2 feet north of Ninth street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. C. Gibson, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 169 Madison avenue, east side, 24.8 feet north of Thirty-third street. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a plot of land on West Ninety-fourth street, south side, extending through to Apthorp's lane, 325 feet east of Tenth avenue, having a frontage on the street of 220.4 feet, and on the lane of 220.7 feet. Also, similar sale, S. T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of an individual one-third interest in the plot of land, 195 by 261.6 by 38 by 318.4, bounded by West Sixty-first street, Eighth avenue, the Circle, and the Grand Boulevard.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. P. Hawes, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 24.11 by 210, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 191.3 feet east of Sixth avenue, (as widened.) Also, similar sale, A. H. Josline, Esq., Referee, of one house, with Astor lease of lot 18.9 by 100.5, on West Forty-sixth street, south side, 181.3 feet west of Eighth avenue; lease dated Nov. 1, 1869, for a term of twenty-one years six months.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 247 feet west of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 17 by 98, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 72 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with Astor lease of lot 20 by 100.5, on West Forty-fifth street, north side, 260 feet west of Eighth avenue, lease dated May 1, 1872, for a term of twenty years. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 302.11 by 183.4 by 230.5, on Parecott avenue, south-west corner of Nichols place, known as lots Nos. 479 to 486, part three of the Dyckman estate; also, four lots, together in size 51.9 by 202 by 54.7 by 230.5, on Nichols place, south side, adjoining above, known as lots Nos. 477, 478, 487, and 488 of the same estate.

By Oliver Bryan, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of a tract of land containing 17 114-1000 acres, situated on the road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, adjoining lands of Francis Barretto, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward; also, another tract on the same road, adjoining lands of Lewis B. Brown.

Thursday, Dec. 16.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.10, one on West One Hundred and Twenty-third street, north side, and the other on West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, south side, (rears adjoining,) 300 feet east of Eleventh avenue or public drive. Also, similar sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 95.1, on Sylvan place, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas J. McKee, Esq., Referee, of one house, 20 by 58.9 by 20 by 57.6, on Washington street, east side, 40 feet south of Bethune street. Also, similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot 20 by 83, on Hudson street, west side, 39.11 feet north of Barrow street.

Friday, Dec. 17.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executrix's sale to close estate of Mary Ann Hall, deceased, of the following improved City property: Premises No. 384 Grand street, north side, 50 feet west of Suffolk street, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with front and rear brick buildings thereon; two two-story attic and basement brick houses, with lots each 18.9 by 100, Nos. 13 and 15 Attorney street, west side, 100 feet south of Grand street, and three three-story and basement brick houses, with plot 53.2 by 100 by 71.3 by 54, Nos. 182, 184, and 186 Clinton street, east side, 250 feet south of Grand street. Also, public auction sale of two three-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 15.9 by 98.9, Nos. 50 and 52 West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 111.6 feet east of Sixth avenue, and one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20.6 by 98.9, No. 22 East Twenty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet west of Fourth avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George T. Smith, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 250 feet west of First avenue, and three lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, south side, 263 feet west of Avenue A. Also, similar sale, Murray Hoffman, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18.7 by 100.5, No. 214 West Forty-sixth street, south side, 216.4 feet west of Broadway.

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 50.4 by 102.2, on Fifth avenue, 50.4 feet north of Eighty-ninth street.

Saturday, Dec. 18.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. R. Breckman, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25.9 by 100, on Fifth avenue, west side, about 78 feet north of Thirteenth street, and one lot 25 by 103.3, with improvements, on West Thirteenth street, north side, 100 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.4, on East Fifty-eighth street, north side, 180 feet east of Third avenue.

By Charles S. Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 98.9, with improvements, on West Twenty-fifth street, north side, 185 feet east of Third avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East Eighty-fifth street, north side, 271 feet east of First avenue.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 191.3 feet east of Sixth avenue. (This same property is noticed for sale on Wednesday.) Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with six acres of land bounded by Macomb's Dam road, Morris street, and Grove lane, adjoining lands of Lewis B. Brown, and known as "New Villa," Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, DEC. 11.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story and basement brick house and lot, West 40th st., s. s., 185.9 ft. w. of 7th av., lot 14.3x98.9	$9,000

By William Kennelly.

1 four-story brick tenement-house, (front,) 1 four-story brick tenement-house, (rear,) and lease of lot, No. 136 Chrystie st., e. s., between Broome and Delancey sts.; lease dated May 1, 1864, for a term of 21 years, ground rent $175 per annum	$1,000

WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 large frame house, outbuildings, and farm of 62 acres of land, on road leading from White Plains to New-Rochelle, adjoining land of Nathan Sicord and others	$12,250

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Dec. 10.

1st av., e. s., 41.8 ft. s. of 4th st., leasehold; Frank Herbst to Daniel Rummel	$5,000
30th st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9; William Kelly and wife to Thomas Dannon	2,000
Gramercy place, w. s., 526 6-7 ft. n. of 20th st., 26.3 3-7x100; Anna P. Remmertz to Mary A. King and others	55,000
81st st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100; John H. Selzam to John Rabenstein	3,500
Broadway, Nos. 549 and 551 to Mercer st., leasehold; Edward Matthews to Henry J. Furber	nom.
Central av., w. s., 1,100 ft. n. of Croton av., 50 x177.5x irregular; John Bussing to David B. Herrington	3,000
Hopper's lane, s. s., 220.8⅓ ft. w. of 11th av., 53x65x irregular; Edward S. Darkin, Referee, to Samuel Philips	2,000
83d st., n. s., 63.8 ft. e. of Boulevard, 11x 102.2; Joseph Smith to Francis J. Dominick	nom.
Attorney st., e. s., 268 ft. s. of Rivington st., 23.6x100.5; Alexander Stein and wife to Joseph Schaeffer	13,000
East Broadway, No. 145, 25x75; Sophia Ahrens to Henry M. Ahrens	8,200
1st av., w. s., 37.10 ft. s. of 43d st., 50x52.6; also 1st av., w. s., 128 ft. s. of 43d st., 35x50; Frederick Hampilton to Joseph B. Lichtenstein	110,000
111th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x 100.10¾; Daniel W. Murray to Pauline Von Schoening	10,000
1st av., n. w. corner of 42d st., 20.4x50; also, 1st av., s. w. corner of 43d st., 37.10x50; Simon R. Boyde to Joseph B. Lichtenstein	50,500
111th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x100.10; David Houston and wife to Daniel W. Murray	nom.
94th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., 94x50x irregular; Richard M. Shaw to G. A. C. Van Beuren	8,000
Madison av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 68th st., 25x 100; Thomas Murphy and wife to Mary A. Charles	18,000
Madison av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 68th st., 25x 100; same to same	18,000
49th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 100x100.5; Augustus F. Holly and wife to John C. Donnelly	80,000
61st st., s. s., 117 ft. w. of 2d av., 16x100.5; Mary E. Dowdney and husband to John B. Devlin	15,000
Madison av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 68th st., 25x100; Thomas Murphy and wife to George M. Pullman and others	18,000
Madison av., n. e. corner of 68th st., 25.5x100; Thomas Murphy and wife to Hugh J. Hastings	24,000
Woodlawn, 24th Ward, 25 lots; William Burnard and wife to Charles A. Porter, Executor	nom.
Woodlawn, 24th Ward, 15 lots; William Barnard and wife to Emma S. Potter	nom.
11th st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of Nicholas av., 53.10x irregular; James F. Ruggles and wife to Nathaniel L. McCroady	631
145th st., e. of 7th av., 21,8x82.11; Cornelius E. Donnellon and wife to John N. Wright	nom.
4th av., n. e. corner of 56th st., 50.4x99; also, 4th av., e. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 56th st., 50x99; Jeremiah Keyser and wife to Althea Schmid	2,000
114th st., n. s., 15 ft. w. of 11th av., 50x100.11; Catharine A. Newcomb and husband to James A. Ruthven	502
Bloomingdale road, 145th and 146th sts., irregular; Nathaniel J. McCready to James F. Ruggles	nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at great reductions, large and small houses on and near Fifth and Madison avs.; offices No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL MEDIUM-SIZE house No. 566 5th av., opposite the Windsor Hotel; immediate possession if desired.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD HOUSES or stores in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, a rice plantation of about 1,500 acres, fully equipped; mansion house, large house for overseer, laborers' houses, mules, boats, tools, &c., &c.; 450 acres, now under bank and in full cultivation, produced in 1874 about 12,000 bushels, which sells readily on the dock at about $1 60 per bushel in the rough rice. This year but 200 acres were in cultivation, producing about 8,000 bushels. This plantation is known as Broughton Island, and is near Darien, Georgia, and is in the immediate vicinity of Messrs. Troup's, Pierce Butler's and Barnwell's plantations. The above is one of the best and most productive in the South.

This property is free and clear. If sufficient inducements are offered the owner may put in some money to effect an exchange. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO EXCHANGE.—FOR NEW-YORK TENEMENT property, not heavily mortgaged, the best 80 acre farm in Bergen County, New-Jersey; only ten minutes from two stations on the Midland Road. Address or apply to HOLMES BROTHERS, No 46 East 23d st., or J. C. CLINTON, No. 55 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 138TH ST. AND MOTT-HAVEN CANAL DOCKS, (TWENTY-THIRD WARD,) to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

This property is particularly adapted for manufactories, coal, wood, and lumber yards, or for storage purposes. It is nearly opposite the Railroad Depot at Mott-Haven, and having a frontage of 123 feet on the Mott-Haven Canal, gives water communication for vessels or barges.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine street.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON STUYVESANT ST.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15,

at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, five-story brick and brown-stone house and lot, No. 29 Stuyvesant st., north side, between 9th and 10th sts.; contains the modern improvements, and is in fine order; terms favorable; sale peremptory. Maps at office of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 9 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av.
KINGMAN F. PAGE.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—THE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY AND dwelling rooms No. 76 6th av., corner Waverley place; a good business stand. Also the store and apartments, No. 127 Waverley place. Keys at Myar Mann's fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES, AND SLEIGH BELLS,
In large variety and grades.
W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS.
Prices greatly reduced.
HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

A GENTLEMAN'S ESTABLISHMENT MUST be sold at once; several fast road horses; large team of bay carriage horses; top buggy, phaeton, harness, blankets, &c. G. H. LEAVITT, Flushing, Box No. 142 New-York Post Office.

SLEIGH.—TWO SEATS, HANDSOME, AND BUT little used. Apply at private stable, No. 10 East 27th st., before 10 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S

RELIABLE AND FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, CORNER 11TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

A number of highly-respectable girls waiting for situations, at very reduced wages. Please take particular notice of name and address.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A LADY OF CULTURE, as lady's companion, or the care and education of children; pleasant home more desired than salary; would not object to traveling; references furnished. Address E. V. G., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION TO A LADY GOING TRAVELing, or Going South.—By an educated, refined, cheerful young lady; an excellent nurse in sickness; accustomed to travel; will ask no salary for the Winter. Address Companion, care of Dr. W. V. White, No. 118 East 85th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American Protestant young girl who understands her duties as chamber-maid and can wait at table; is also a good plain seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A Protestant Canadian young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; is a good seamstress; wages no object; willing and obliging; in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 156 West 28th st., third floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, American young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and care children, and do plain sewing; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 156 West 28th st., third floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR AS Chamber-maid and fine Laundress.—By a neat and very competent girl, with excellent City references; is a first-class laundress. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN IRISH GIRL; HAS had but one place; gives the best of recommendations; lady to be seen; is a neat, steady, and able girl. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR NURSE.—By a young French woman, who speaks good German and English; is fond of children and can sew well; has best of references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist with the washing; would do general house-work in a small family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 767 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY NEAT and tidy, highly recommended young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or for light house-work; good home preferred to high wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice the address.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—NO objection to a boarding-house; thoroughly understands her duties; good references. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; six years' City reference. Call at No. 411 East 17th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two Protestant young women, Scotch and American; highly respectable and well recommended; good family cook; meats, game, pastries, soups, &c.; an excellent bread and biscuit baker; willing to assist with washing. The other a very good chamber-maid and waitress; cleans silver, makes salads, &c. Both would do the work of a family together or take a place separate; very desirable persons; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN AS first-class family cook; willing to go to the country; understands milk and butter; is a competent laundress, and withal a reliable, thorough servant for any family requiring such; wages will be less considered than a steady place. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO PROTESTANT Scotch women—one as first-class cook of meats, soups, jellies, and pastry; the other as first-class laundress; separate or together; in the City or country; in private or public place or boarding-house; wages no object. Address for two days No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR LAUNdress.—By a highly recommended young woman; understands the cooking of meats, game, soups, pastries, &c.; good baker; excellent laundress; ladies' finery and gentlemen's shirts in good style; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit; soups, roasts, desserts, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, bread, biscuit, &c.; can furnish the very best City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for J. L.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, who is a good cook in every branch; is a good meat cook, excellent baker and pastry cook; will assist with the washing, if required; no objection to the country; has very best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN woman (seven years' reference in City) for general work in City or country; a good plain cook and excellent laundress; can go at any time desired; makes bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; wages moderate. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; also understands the care of milk and butter; will go in the country; very best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, "WHOM we know," as A 1 family cook; makes all kinds of soups, roasts, entrees, &c., and understands French, English, and American cooking; bones and lards, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR House-work.—By a French woman in a private family; can do good plain cooking, and is a good washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself useful; can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHO THORoughly understands her business; understands French, Spanish, and American cooking; has taken places in clubs and large first-class families. Seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a first-class private family; no objection to do coarse washing if required; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 563 3d av., in the store.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as plain cook and assist in washing, or general house-work in a small family; will be found neat and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 316 East 31st st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; understands bread and biscuit baking; City or country; City reference. Address W. E., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By two respectable Protestant girls; one as cook and assist with the washing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 225 East 22d st., fourth floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH PROTESTANT cook; City or country; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of meat, soups, &c.; best of reference; can take charge of milk and butter. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; makes excellent bread and pastry and desserts; five years' City references. Call at No. 786 3d av., near 49th st., in toy store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; A FIRST-CLASS cook; references verbal; can do all kinds of cooking and baking; is neat, willing, and obliging. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook, who is a good biscuit and bread baker; has no objections to the country; take entire charge of milk and butter; has best of references. Call at No. 217 East 26th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; UNderstands all kinds soups, meats, game, poultry, bread, cake, pastry, desserts of all kinds; best City reference. Call Monday and Tuesday at No. 471 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts., in bookstore.

COOK, WASHER, OR GENERAL HOUSEwork.—By a Swedish woman, with a child; in the country; wages but a small consideration; can cook, wash, and iron well. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, or to do general house-work, by a smart, capable girl; will be found obliging, neat, and economizing, and highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young girl; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; is willing and obliging; can be seen at her present employer's; has three years' reference. Call for two days at No. 349 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook; good baker; understands meat and pastry; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 228 East 29th st., in store.

COOK.—IN THE COUNTRY, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook; is fully qualified; would be willing to assist in the washing; good reference. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE SWEDISH Protestant cook; very neat, clean, pleasant in disposition, and understands good cooking. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class; don't object to do the coarse washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 344 East 47th st., top floor, back.

—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD meats, soups, game, &c.; desserts; good baker, &c.; willing to assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE WOMAN AS good, thorough cook and good baker; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSEworker.—By a very good servant; has lived in the above capacities for two years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., 35th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—CITY OR COUNTRY; by a neat, tidy, competent girl, with excellent City reference. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY GERMAN girls, for City or country; used to all kinds of house-work, cooking, &c.; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, EITHER CITY or country; Protestant; has seven years' reference; lady to be seen. Call at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook, washer, and ironer; the best City reference. Call at No. 217 West 35th st., in the rear.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, very reliable, lately landed, as cook; will assist with washing; thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 320 East 25th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GIRLS, to go together; one as good plain cook, the other as chamber-maid; or would do the work of a small family between them; good reference. Call at No. 296 1st av., between 17th and 18th sts.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO Swedish girls; one as good plain cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 300 East 25th st., corner 2d av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH DRESS-MAKER, who understands, perfectly, cutting and fitting for ladies and children; also trims very tastefully; has some very handsome imported ball dresses for sale; will go out by the day or take work home; best references. Address No. 182 6th av., between 12th and 13th sts., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN ARTISTIC DRESS-MAKER; latest Parisian styles, perfect fitting, remodeling, cutting, basting; evening and theatrical costumes specialties; desires engagements this season by day; work at home; terms moderate. Call or address B., No. 370 Lexington av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day; first-class references. Call or address M. R., No. 425 West 36th st.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker and family seamstress; would work by the month; very desirable; is a good fitter and stylish trimmer. Address A. S., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; would go out by the day, or take home work; suits made at moderate prices and short notice; best of City reference. Call at or address 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH DRESSmaker to go out by the day or week; all kinds of family sewing and repairing neatly done. Call at No. 247 7th av.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A CAPABLE NEW-England woman of some experience as housekeeper, nurse, or companion to an invalid, or to teach children and sew; good reference; salary not so much an object as a home in the City. Address S. E. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR LADY'S COMPANION.—By a well-educated young German Protestant, with good references, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or lady's companion. Address Housekeeper, Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American, competent to take entire charge of a house; would be willing to assist in household duties, and sew for a home in Christian family; City or country; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY, by a smart, active young woman as general house-worker, &c.; is willing and obliging; three years' reference. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING SCOTCH young girl, who is a good cook; makes good bread and biscuit; is also a good washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; has good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, STRONG, and healthy girl for general house-work for moderate wages; is willing and obliging; has first-class reference; City or country. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Take particular notice of address.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to do general house-work; is an excellent bread-and biscuit maker and good laundress; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 332 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO IS very active and intelligent; can do light house work or chamber-work and waiting. City or country. Call or address 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., French Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO house-work in a small private family; good cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 859 3d av., corner 52d st.; ring third bell.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hairdresser and dress-maker; has six years' City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH PERSON of great ability; is a first-class hair-dresser and competent maid; understands dress-making perfectly; only first-class families need answer. Address M. D., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A COLORED FRENCH girl as lady's maid; understands dress-making in all branches; or work taken home done the neatest and cheapest to be found in the City. Reference from first families. Address E. P., Dress-maker, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, seamstress, and hair-dresser; good references. Address Miss C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslin, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant, who is a first-class laundress, in a private family; has good City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 241 West 22d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 228 West 32d st., top floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, Protestant, with excellent references; is a very first-class laundress. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS would like a few more engagements to go out by the day; can get up dinners and clean. Call at or address Mary, No. 217 West 28th st., first floor, in rear.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young Norwegian girl; very tidy and obliging; has good City reference; is ready to work, and anxious for a place; can act as child's nurse or chamber-maid, both of which she thoroughly understands; wages moderate, but wants a respectable place that she can consider a home; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By an English Protestant woman, with unexceptionable testimonials, in either capacity; understands the care of small or grown children, and is an excellent waitress and chamber-maid, and would assist in washing if required. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, well-recommended young person to attend a middle-aged lady or as regular family seamstress; is a very steady person; four years' references; is an excellent seamstress; will assist with chamber-work. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as above; understands a baby from its birth; or could teach young children; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 332 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT nurse, (French) with City references; speaks English; is a good seamstress. Can be engaged at Jacquin's French and German Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for three days at the residence of present employers, No. 48 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, SPEAKING French and English, as nurse in a private family. Call at No. 8 Union court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY leaving for Europe wishes a situation for a Protestant girl who has been living in her family, and whom she can highly recommend. Apply at No. 31 West 16th st., on Tuesday morning.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MIDdle aged woman (from Paris) as nurse for young children, and sew; has good references. Address P. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MONTHLY NURSE, by the week or month; just disengaged; good reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE—MONTHLY OR INVALID; BY AN INTELligent woman; good references. Call or address Nurse, No. 2,151 2d av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS BRIDAL AND infants' outfits and family sewing in general; can operate on different machines, and will furnish her own if required; best of reference given. Call at No. 743 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS BRIDAL AND infants' outfits and family sewing in general; can assist in dress-making; can operate on different machines, and will furnish her own if required. Call at No. 145 East 50th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; understands family sewing and dress-making; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best of reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 104 East 35th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING wanted by a widow lady, including dress-making by the day or at her own house; accustomed to the finest fabrics; infants' outfits a specialty; was for four years at McCreery's, on Broadway. Apply or address J. D., No. 140 East 121st st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PERSON AS SEAMstress or to care growing children; would attend an invalid, or do any light work; is a neat plainsewer; can be well recommended. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

USEFUL WOMAN.—BY A LADY FOR A YOUNG married woman, with one child, a year old; can highly recommend her as a most valuable servant, and she would be willing to take any position where she could be of use. Call or address No. 574 Madison av., one door above 56th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL; active, obliging, and very neat in her person; a thorough waitress and chamber-maid; for City or country; would do general work in a private family; is a good plain cook and laundress, and will try to please; City or country. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WAITRESS, with good City reference; will take a parlor-maid's place or assist with chamber-work; is particularly neat in her person. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call for two days at 131 West 19th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FULLY-CAPABLE WAITRESS who can make all kinds of salads and dressing; can serve as well as a man; has good references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; will make herself generally useful; City or country; can come well recommended. Call at No. 942 3d av., between 56th and 57th sts.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat and competent young girl; two years' City references from last employer. Address Waitress, Box 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG WAITress; has references to be seen for nineteen months; City. Call at 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WIDOW solicits gentlemen's and families' washing; 75c. per dozen; will go out by the day for $1; thoroughly understands her business; best reference. Call at No. 156 East 39th st., second floor.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOlicits gentlemen's and families' washing, or will go out by the day; is a good house-cleaner; good references. Address B. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house. Call or address Mrs. White, No. 477 7th av., third floor, front.

WASHING, &c.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY the day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—IN A FAMILY, OR STEWARD IN CLUB or otherwise; good references; a Swede by birth. Address Swede, No. 207 East 15th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, Protestant; understands his business; tends furnaces; willing to make himself useful; best City references. Address M. M., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German Protestant man as coachman and gardener; understands care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; is a good gardener; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—CITY OR COUNTRY; CAN milk, tend furnace, be generally useful; anything required; wages moderate; five years' City and country reference. Call or address B. W., No. 350 West 45th st., rear building.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended. Address R. L., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN AS coachman and groom; eight years' City reference; disengaged in consequence of the family selling out. Apply at stable No. 151 West 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable young man as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address M. K., No. 1,251 Broadway, in the office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has been in his employ for six years; he is a thorough horseman; I will give all satisfaction to any one that will call on me. Address D. S. I., Box No. 221 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can be highly recommended. Call or address No. 6 East 27th st.

FOOTMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE, with the very best of City references; is honest, willing, and sober; has had some experience; wages small. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

FOOTMAN AND SECOND WAITER.—BY A young man; two years' of first-class reference. Address T. Norris, Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as groom or helper in a private family; very willing and obliging; good City reference. Call on or address, till suited, C. F., No. 147 East 35th st., private stable.

GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN who understands his business and is willing to oblige; best of reference can be had from last employer by calling or addressing D. H., No. 239 West 26th st.

PORTER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, IN STORE OR warehouse, as porter or to drive; understands horses; good rough carpenter; low wages. Address G. H., Box No. 224 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHY.—M. H. LUTHER, STENOGRApher, No. 29 Weybosset st., Providence, R. I., is at present open to an engagement. Address by telegraph or mail.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, aged thirty years, with good recommendations and willing to work for low wages; care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, build fires, tend furnace, clean windows, &c. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A CHINAMAN IN A PRIVATE family, to make himself useful around the house; wages, $11 or $12 a month. Call at or address No. 636 6th av., corner 37th st.

WAITER, &c.—BY AN HONEST YOUNG COLored man as waiter in a private family; understands the care of furnace and is willing to make himself generally useful; wages, $12 per month. Address R. W., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; has ten years' reference from last place; has no objections to a private boarding-house. Address M. K., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, IN A private family or first-class boarding-house; perfectly understands his business; best of reference. Address B. G., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS waiter in a private family; willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country; City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED man; first-class testimonials, and will be well recommended. Address J. L., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (COLORED) AS waiter; willing and obliging; has good reference. Address G. B. R., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class City recommendations. Address C. S., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good City reference. Address J. R., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A GIRL FOR general house-work. Apply after 9 A. M. at No. 34 East 31st st., near Madison av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS WESTERN SALESmen by a Boston dry goods jobbing house. Address Post Office Box No. 5,269, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A LADY WISHES A NICELY-FURNISHED house, all improvements, between 20th and 35th sts., rent not over $150 per month. Address Mrs. HUNTINGTON, No. 48 East 12th st., City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that JACOB W. OLIVER, of the City of Bayonne, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit and present their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Dec. 10, 1875.
CHESTER D. AYRES, Assignee,
At drug store, Avenue D, Bayonne City.
d13-law3wM*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN S. DE HART, of the City of New-Brunswick, County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Nov. 29, A. D. 1875.
JOHN F. MITCHELL.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,
ICE CREAM,
12 Bible House, opposite Cooper Institute, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS
AT
E. RIDLEY & SONS'
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.

ALL LINEN
LADIES' INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, 17 INCHES SQUARE, 25 CENTS EACH.
MEASURE THE SIZE
BEFORE YOU BUY THEM
ELSEWHERE. BARGAINS.
OVER 1,000 DOZEN

GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS,

All Linen—half regular prices—at 12c., 13c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c. THESE ARE SOLD subject to Manufacturers' imperfections.
Ladies' and Gents' Initial—all Linen—from 35c., 40c., 50c., 60c., up. CHEAP.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs—Hemmed—

IN HALF-DOZEN BOXES,

at 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c., $1 THE BOX UP.

Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs,
23c., 25c., 35c., 50c., up.
Examine our stock of Gents' Silk Mufflers.

FOR PRESENTS.

Embroidered sets in boxes, 35c., 38c., 45c., 50c. up.
AT 33 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

SILK GUIPURE CAPES,
$3, $3 38, $3 75, up to $20.

APPLIQUE TIDIES,

LARGE PURCHASE,
at 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c., up. Examine them.
VESTIBULE LACES.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN NETS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 35c.
CURTAINS IN APPLIQUE
and
NOTTINGHAM LACE.
WELL WORTHY INSPECTION.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN GUIPURE, THREAD, POINT, AND APPLIQUE LACES.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.,
Fifth block east from Bowery.

KID GLOVES.
E. RIDLEY & SONS
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.
SPECIAL OFFERING.

500 DOZENS BROWNS, SLATES, DRABS, AND OPERA GLOVES.	TWO BUTTONS, 48 CENTS PAIR.

1,000 DOZENS MONOGRAMS.

SEAL BROWNS, SLATES, OPERAS, WHITES, AND BLACKS.	2 BUTTONS, $1 PAIR. 3 BUTTONS, $1 15 PAIR. 4 BUTTONS, $1 35 PAIR.

6 BUTTONS—OPERAS AND WHITES—$1 50 PAIR.
☞ ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST GLOVE IN AMERICA FOR THE PRICE. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

FULL LINES OF OUR
REAL KIDS.
2 BUTTONS, $1 50. 3 BUTTONS, $1 87.

BOYS'
BUCKSKIN GAUNTLETS AT 45c., 65c., and 75c. per pair.
KID MITTS, BEAVER TOPS, 50c. pair.
DOG SKIN, WOOL-LINED, OTTER TOPS, $1 pair.

MEN'S
DOG SKIN LINED, BEAVER TOPS, 75c. pair.
DOG SKIN, OTTER TOPS, $1 25 pair.
SEVERAL STYLES BUCK GAUNTLETS, 45c., 65c., 75c., and $1 pair.
GENUINE PLYMOUTH BUCK, $2; LINED, $2 50.
GENTS' KID GAUNTLETS, 75c. and $1 pair.

LADIES' KID GAUNTLETS,
75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50
PAIR.

LADIES' AND MISSES'
UNDERWEAR CLEARING
OUT.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In consequence of a change of management in the SHAWL DEPARTMENT, Messrs. COCHRAN, McLEAN & CO., will offer on TUESDAY, Dec. 14, at their store, Nos. 462, 464, and 466 Broadway, their entire stock of SHAWLS AND SKIRTS, consisting of complete lines of Foreign and Domestic Goods at prices 20 to 50 per cent. less than market rates. The attention of the trade is directed to the above, and orders are respectfully solicited.

LACES.

The largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES and EMBROIDERIES in this City. Everything offered at
PANIC PRICES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMAN & CO., OF PARIS,
IMPORTERS OF FINE MILLINERY.
FINEST PLUMES IN THE MARKET.
No. 423 6th av., near 26th st.

MME. CAMILLE DE LACY, DESIROUS to clear off her Winter stock, consisting of the most exquisite bonnets, from the leading houses in Paris, will sell them regardless of cost. No. 882½ Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY & CO.'S, 6TH AV. AND 14TH ST.,
USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
GOLD PENS AND CHARM PENCILS OF THE MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT POPULAR PRICES.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

Also every variety of GOLD, PEARL, and CELLULOID PENCILS and PEN-HOLDERS, at the old stand No. 25 Maiden lane, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAURICE WERNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Maurice Werner, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL C. BIRDSALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,226.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Daniel C. Birdsall, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 4th day of December, A. D. 1875.
MOSES S. FRIEND, Assignee,
d6-law3wM* No. 1,535 Broadway, New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—IN the Matter of the METROPOLITAN LOCK VALVE COMPANY, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1875, at 1 P. M., before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt Act, of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, December 10, 1875.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

DRY GOODS.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GREETING.

MERRY CHRISTMAS,
HAPPY NEW YEAR'S
(When they come.)
SANTA CLAUS
AT
E. RIDLEY & SONS'
309, 311, 311½ Grand st., N. Y.,
Will be pleased to receive his young friends and their parents in his

NEW COMMODIOUS QUARTERS,

Built and finished expressly to supply their wants for the coming holidays.

NO SENSATIONAL
METHODS WILL BE USED TO DRAW THE CROWDS

OUR STOCK OF
TOYS, DOLLS,
AND
FANCY GOODS
is undoubtedly the most complete in this City, and one of the

LARGEST IN AMERICA.

FIRST FLOOR.

LEATHER GOODS.

RIDLEY	REAL RUSSIA POCKET-BOOKS, RUNNING FROM 25c., 35c., 45c., 50c., 75c., up to the very finest qualities.	RIDLEY
RIDLEY	Also, Cigar Cases, Dressing and Card Cases, Music Holders, Albums, at 25c., 50c., 75c., 85c., $1, up to $20.	RIDLEY
RIDLEY	Lines of very rich Fans.	RIDLEY
RIDLEY	Russia Leather and Seal Skin Satchels 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., up to very finest grades.	RIDLEY
RIDLEY	Valises, Opera Glasses, Shawl Straps, &c.	RIDLEY
RIDLEY	Jewelry, Worsted Embroideries, Slipper Patterns, Perfumery, Soaps, Stationery, Books, Book-marks, &c.	RIDLEY

SILVER-PLATED WARE
OF
ROGERS BROTHERS
AND
MERIDEN BRITTANIA COMPANY'S
MANUFACTURE.

BASEMENT.

TOYS FOR EVERYBODY.

DOLLS. DOLLS. DOLLS.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT
of the finest dolls ever imported.
CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS,
CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS,
CHINA SETS.
IN FACT,
EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY.
The stock cannot be described.

COME AND SEE.

We are positive our prices will be found lower than any other house.

☞ We have at least four times more space to transact our business than last season, employ about

SEVEN HUNDRED CLERKS,

and expect to give our customers every convenience while purchasing.

TO SABBATH-SCHOOLS
SPECIAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge by our wagons to all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken.

THE EXTENSION

to our premises, now completed, gives us by actual measurements, fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-five (58,985) feet for the accommodation of our customers.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand St.,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

FURS. FURS.
E. RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St., N. Y
SPECIAL PURCHASE.

FULL-SIZED REAL

SEAL SACQUES,

$55, $60, $75, $90, upward.

REAL MINK SETS,

$9, $10, $12, $15.

BLACK MARTEN AND BLACK LYNX,	MUFF AND BOA, $9, $10, $12, $15, UP.
FRENCH SEAL, ERMINE, ALASKA, AND OTHER FURS,	FROM $4 50 UP TO $12 THE SET.

500 CHILDREN'S
WHITE CONEY SACQUES,
$3, $3 50, UP.
750 White Coney Skating Sets, 50c., 75c., $1.

250 ROUND SETS,
MISSES',
$1 25, $1 50, UP.

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN'S

White Coney Caps, (with Ear Tabs and Wing,) 25c., 35c., and 40c. each.
Fur Trimmings, 15c., 20c., 25c., up to $20 per yard. Fine assortment.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, & 70 ALLEN ST.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

Boys' Department Second Floor.
ANDREWS PATENT PASSENGER ELEVATORS CONSTANTLY RUNNING ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT, CONNECTING WITH BOYS' SUIT DEPARTMENT.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.
HATS.

CLEARING PRICES.

FRENCH FELT HATS, 45c.; FORMER PRICE, 70c
BEST FRENCH FELT HATS, 75c.; FORMER PRICE, 95c
BEST FRENCH FUR, FELT, OTTER BRIM.
75c., $1, $1 50—last week's price, $1 75

SILK VELVET HATS
AND
BONNETS,
$1, $1 25, $1 75, $2.
VELVETEEN HATS, 50c., 75c.

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS.

ATTRACTIVE LINE OF MISSES' AND LADIES' TRIMMED HATS AT 50c., 63c., 75c., $1, $1 25, and $1 50—BARGAINS.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.
ANDREWS PATENT PASSENGER ELEVATORS CONSTANTLY RUNNING ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT, CONNECTING WITH OUR HAT DEPARTMENT.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA.......WED., Dec. 15|CHINA.......WED., Dec. 29
*RUSSIA....WED., Dec. 22|PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..............SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M.
GERMANIC............SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC............SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at —

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND........Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..Saturday, Jan. 1, 1876, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.............................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage apply at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*PEREIRE, Danre.............Saturday, Dec. 25
FRANCE, Trudelle............Saturday, Jan. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River. FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND...............Thursday, Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
ERIN..................Saturday, Dec. 25, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, Dec. 18, 9 A. M. | Helvetia, Jan. 8, 1:30 P. M.
Egypt, Jan. 1, 8 A. M. | Spain, Jan. 15, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA...........Thursday, Dec. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA...............Thursday, Dec. 30
STATE OF INDIANA................Thursday, Jan. 13

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA...........................Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN........................Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING..........................Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA...........................Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA..........................Jan. 11 at 3 P. M.
IDAHO............................Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

CLARIBEL..............................Dec. 18.
ATLAS.................................Jan. 8.

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SANTA MARTHA, SAVANILLA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ETNA..................................Dec. 22.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA........SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 A. M.
ELYSIA.........SATURDAY, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

SOUTH CAROLINA.........WEDNESDAY.........DEC. 15
CITY OF ATLANTA........SATURDAY..........DEC. 18

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

TYBEE, Capt. KREHL, SATURDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers. GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..............$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.............22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..................20 00
First-class to Albany...........................22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Dec. 16
CITY OF MEXICO............Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.........Thursday, Dec. 30

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO............Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF HAVANA............Tuesday, Jan. 18

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER..........Sat., Dec. 18 | SALIER........Sat., Jan. 8
MOSEL.........Sat., Jan. 1 | NECKAR........Sat., Jan. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin...................................$100 gold
Second cabin.....................................60 gold
Steerage...30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO..............Thursday, Dec. 16, 12 noon

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING...................................Jan. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS,

Steam-ship ——— ....Monday, Jan. 3

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..........................TUESDAY, Dec. 14
CRESCENT CITY.....................THURSDAY, Dec. 23

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

OTHELLO...........Dec. 18 | COLOMBO...........Jan. 15
HINDOO............Jan. 1 | NAVARINO..........Jan. 29

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M. 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western/Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Dec. 5, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

FIRST-CLASS

INVESTMENT BONDS.

BROOKLYN CITY 7s,
BUFFALO CITY 7s,
ROCHESTER CITY 7s,
CLEVELAND CITY 7s,
CHICAGO CITY 7s,
CINCINNATI CITY 7s,

AND TOWNS OF

EASTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER, MAMARONECK, } WESTCHESTER COUNTY;
MOUNT MORRIS, LIVINGSTON COUNTY;
ITHACA, TOMPKINS COUNTY;
HAMLIN, MONROE COUNTY;
KENDALL, ORLEANS COUNTY.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

SECOND DRAWING.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein, upon presentation at this office, the following described bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of January, 1876, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

131	1,214	2,897	4,604	6,802
220	1,280	3,000	4,788	6,840
291	1,300	3,003	4,877	7,150
293	1,391	3,207	4,893	7,206
351	1,400	3,261	4,894	7,264
394	1,545	3,373	5,000	7,362
484	1,637	3,376	5,064	7,410
592	1,716	3,383	5,050	7,602
594	1,793	3,395	5,069	7,634
597	1,800	3,400	5,442	7,910
713	1,893	3,500	5,501	7,970
742	1,898	3,508	5,628	8,105
762	2,327	3,601	6,046	8,129
794	2,597	3,975	6,184	8,203
893	2,677	4,099	6,203	8,302
912	2,788	4,191	6,353	8,408
921	2,792	4,244	6,387	8,579
1,096	2,849	4,297	6,601	8,699
1,127	2,877	4,501	6,699	8,707
1,180	2,893	4,546	6,764	8,766

In all cases where the bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The company are prepared to pay any or all of said bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest, to date of payment prior to 1st January next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

DESIRABLE SECURITIES,

8 AND 10 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGES,

Carefully selected on improved real estate in Cincinnati, Chicago, and other Western cities.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS

AND

8 per cent. Water and Gas Companies' Bonds,

For sale by

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
NO. 59 LIBERTY ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY, Nos. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of Directors, will be held on TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 10 and reopened Dec. 15. WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.

Adjourned meeting. The stockholders of this road are invited to meet at No. 25 William st., Room No. 9, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of a committee appointed at a former meeting, and to consult as to what measures to take to prevent a foreclosure and sale of their railroad. At request of committee.

JENKINS VAN SCHAICK, Chairman.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held on TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 2 o'clock, in Dr. Storrs' Lecture-room, corner of Henry and Remsen sts., Brooklyn. Mr. Pruyn, late from Japan, will address the ladies. All interested in missions are invited.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held, at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1876. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. M. HARD, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

ALABAMA BONDHOLDERS ARE REquested to attend a meeting at the office of the undersigned, on TUESDAY next, the 14th inst., at 2:30 P. M., for the purpose of considering the settlement of the State debt, as proposed by the Commissioners thereof. JOHN B. MANNING, No. 78 Broadway.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, BANKS, &c.—For sale, on Broadway, near the Post Office, a valuable property, with two fronts; early possession. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE,

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHOICE OF ROOMS.—PARTIES DESIRING TO engage boarding accommodations should call on us. We can give them much valuable information. List and particulars free. GEO. D. HANKINS & CO., No. 28 West 29th st.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 213 NEAR BROADWAY.—A refined private family offers a home of comfort and elegance to families or single gentlemen, with board, at moderate rates. References exchanged.

ANY RESPECTABLE PARTY OF NOT more than four persons who are willing to pay for superior accommodations, with board, in a private family, (three adults,) may address D. H., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A FEW rooms containing all conveniences, and with first-class board, at from $6 to $9 per week; references exchanged. No. 214 West 11th st., corner Waverley place.

NO. 47 WEST 35TH ST.—FRONT ROOMS, communicating, containing large closets and every convenience; also, rooms suitable for one or two gentlemen, with board; location, house, and all its appointments, superior. References.

ONE LARGE SECOND-FLOOR FRONT ROOM, sunny exposure, $18; back room, $14; front room and alcove, third floor, sunny exposure, $17, for two each; fire, gas, excellent board; all conveniences; near Elevated Railway. No. 347 West 21st st.

MAN AND WIFE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can have a very fine second-story room, with board; all conveniences of home; location best in Harlem; terms will be low to good party.

HAMILTON, No. 137 Elm st.

TO LET.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room on second floor, with first-class board, with or without connecting hall-room; large closets; single room for a young gentleman; references. No. 272 Madison av.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—An unusually handsome upper floor, also front hall-room on third floor, in a first-class family house; private tables only; unexceptionable references given and required.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 146, EAST.—A handsomely-furnished second floor, consisting of three rooms, with strictly first-class table, in a refined private family; also a third floor alcove room. References exchanged.

CHOICE FLOORS, WITH OR WITHOUT private table, on the avenues and side streets adjoining; particulars free. GEO. D. HANKINS & CO., No. 28 West 29th st.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—BRIGHT, NEWLY furnished and painted front rooms, third and fourth floors; table and appointments first class; house 28 feet wide. References required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 307.—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor, six rooms, with or without private table; appointments and table the very best; location unexceptionable; reference.

MOST BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE APARTMENTS on 5th av., near 48th st.; private table only. Address A. P., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 56 9TH ST., SEVEN DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Two large rooms, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen, at reasonable rates; breakfast, if desired; first-class conveniences.

NO. 75 EAST 10TH ST., CORNER 4TH AV. Large, well-furnished rooms for gentleman and wife; good board, also, for one or two gentlemen; prices reasonable.

NO. 165 EAST 33D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3D AVS.—A French widow lady has a furnished front hall room, with closets, to let to a gentleman, with or without board, at moderate terms.

PARLOR FLOOR AND SECOND STORY front rooms to rent, with board or private table; also single rooms; reference. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to the public that we are the agents for the leading houses in New-York. OFFICE OPEN DAY AND EVENING. GEO. D. HANKINS & CO., 28 West 29th st.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY AND 31ST ST.—European Plan. Centrally located, and one of the pleasantest hotels in the City for families; restaurant first class.

NO. 15 WEST 20TH ST.—DESIRABLE HALL rooms, front and rear, on third floor; also, front basement, suitable for Doctor's office or a party of two, with board; price to suit.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished second and fourth floor front rooms to let, with board; also, hall room; best references given and required.

NO. 151 WEST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—One or two elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without first-class board, in private English family.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—One handsome square room and one small room, with excellent board, at moderate prices; location unexceptionable.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, (MADISON PARK)—A handsome second floor; also one parlor and bedroom and one single room, with board.

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

PLEASANT, SUNNY ROOM, SECOND floor; also hall-room, with board and fire, with home comforts, just west of Broadway; references exchanged. No. 36 East 12th st.

CHOICE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR families, in the best houses in New-York; list and particulars free. GEO. D. HANKINS & CO., No. 28 West 29th st.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, to gentleman and wife, a large front room, with alcove, southern exposure; grate fire; ample closets. Also, room for a gentleman. Family small.

CHOICE ROOMS ON 5TH AND MADISON avs., singly or en suite, at greatly reduced prices; list free. GEO. D. HANKINS & CO., No. 28 West 29th st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 145 WEST 44TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Reference.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—TO LET, A SUITE of three nicely-furnished rooms on third floor; board unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.—MISS LUDLOW has rooms to rent, with board, en suite or separately; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—ONE LARGE-SIZED hall-room, with first-class board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, ONE DOOR BELOW 16TH ST., M. E. GAGE.—Two or three rooms, second floor, to let with board; references exchanged.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway—An elegant suite of rooms on parlor floor, with private table; references exchanged.

A PARTY CAN OBTAIN SECOND FLOOR, with owners, of a nicely-furnished house up town; no other boarders. Apply to S. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 46, EAST.—Large fourth story room, (southern exposure,) just vacated, to let, with board; references.

LENOX HOUSE, NO. 72 5TH AV., HAS A few rooms to rent, with or without board, at very low prices.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A VERY PLEASANT suite of rooms on second floor; private table; also rooms for gentlemen; reference.

NO. 31 WEST 18TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms on parlor and second floors, with first-class board; references.

HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, first-class house, No. 55 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen, with board, at reasonable prices.

SOME FINE ROOMS IN GOOD HOUSES, for gentlemen and wives, from $15 upward; list free. GEO. D. HANKINS & CO., No. 28 West 29th st.

NO. 178 MADISON AV.—MRS. R. H. JENKINS has desirable rooms to rent, with board; private table, if desired.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109 EAST.—DEsirable rooms to let, with board, suitable for families or gentlemen.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—A nicely-furnished second floor to let en suite or separate, with board.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO SUNNY rooms on second floor; also, hall room, fourth floor, with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent very desirable apartments, with private table, or to gentlemen, with breakfast.

NEXT DOOR TO GRAND HOTEL.—ROOMS with or without board for gentlemen. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent, with first-class table; references exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME SECOND floor, together or separate; also two upper rooms, with board; terms low to suitable parties; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE SUPERIOR SUITE of apartments, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161, EAST.—Nicely-furnished rooms to rent, with board, at reasonable terms.

NO. 434 5TH AV.
WITH ELEVATOR.
One elegant suite of apartments, with private table.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with excellent board.

NO. 137 WEST 13TH ST.—CONNECTING AND single rooms; excellent table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT FIRST class board; will require two connecting, pleasant rooms; applicants must state full particulars. Address J. A. K., Box No. 128 Times Office.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HALL BEDROOM, without board, by a single gentleman. Address J. S. H., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—ROOM IN A LAW OFFICE, WHERE there is a good library, much business, and need of a notary. Address B. W. KIRKHAM, 31 Park Row.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO MR. GEORGE F. BRISTOW, AT STEINWAY HALL.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1875.

Tendered by and under the patronage of the following gentlemen:

Hon. William Herring, Hon. J. Sutherland, Hon. G. S. Barrett, Hon. J. K. Hackett, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Gen. Franz Sigel, A. J. Morales, William Steinway, Archibald Johnston, Henry Kiddle, S. B. Mills, Albert Weber, Orestes Cleveland, George Peyton, Nathan C. Ely, Charles H. Clayton, George Whitefield, Abraham Lent, Charles Wager Hull, George W. Magee, Charles K. Loeser, John W. Chambers, J. O. Woods, C. C. Fowler, Jr., James W. Gerard, Benjamin K. Phelps, Rufus Hatch, George Manslett, E. B. Scott, F. T. Peete, Myron Perry, C. H. G. Pease, G. E. Aiken, Rufus Chandler, Henry P. Marshall, George Wilcox, Isaac S. Bayan, H. H. Wolcott, E. B. Grove, Henry Butman, Alex. McL. Agnew, P. S. Gilmore, D. R. Stanford & Co., George W. Colby, G. H. Fletcher, Decker Brothers, R. Vernam, J. L. Peters, David G. Rollins, Thomas J. Hall, G. J. Walcott, J. R. Thomas, Caryl Florio, Edward Hopkins, Geo. L. Studwell, David Clarkson, M. A. Van Benschoten, Myron A. Cooney, Charles E. Earle, Allen Dodworth, H. H. Brockway, Horace Barnard, A. H. Verrian, C. E. L. Brinkerhoff, Herbert Vandyke, Dr. S. Ayres, Frederick Blume, Charles H. Ditson, R. Ogden Doremus, Z. M. Clark, Geo. Simpson, Alfred H. Pease, John S. Willard, D. B. Johnston, J. R. Murlaney, Wesley Lyon, James McCarroll, G. W. Morgan, P. O. Donohue, J. N. Pattison, C. K. Covert, Robert Macoy, J. W. Dikeman, Edward Schuberth, Wm. A. Pond & Co., Thos. F. Sangiier, G. Schirmer, S. K. Earle, Alfred Wilkie, Anthony Reiff, Jr.

ARTISTS.

Mrs. EMILY BUTMAN,
the very successful oratorio and concert prima donna.
Mr. C. FRITSCH, tenor.

Mr. A. H. PEASE and Signor CERVANTES, pianists; Mr. F. CARRI, violinist; Mr. G. W. MORGAN, organist; Mr. G. W. COLBY and Mr. CARYL FLORIO, accompanists, and grand chorus and orchestra.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; sale of which commences this morning at all the music stores, ticket offices, and at Steinway Hall.

IMMENSE AND UNUSUALLY BRILLIANT PROGRAMME!!!

PROCTOR

Will give a course of FIVE LECTURES on Astronomy at STEINWAY HALL, as follows:

Dec. 13, 17, 21, and Jan. 5 and 7.

WITH STEREOPTICON ILLUSTRATIONS.

Subject of lecture, MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 13,
"The Birth and Growth of Worlds."

Reserved seats for the course only; price $3.
Tickets for single lecture, 75 cents.

At the office of the AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Room No. 26 Cooper Institute, and at the door.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Dec. 14, 16, 20, and Jan. 4 and 10. TICKETS at CHANDLER'S, Montague st., Brooklyn.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, 1875, at 8 P. M., at
CHICKERING HALL, CORNER 18TH ST. AND 5TH AV.

A meeting of the society will be held to discuss Mr. STANLEY'S EXPLORATIONS IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Among those who will participate in the discussion will be Chief Justice DALY, Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR, Rev. Dr. PINNEY, Ex-Governor of Liberia; Mr. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, and Dr. GEO. B. WALLIS.

ILLUSTRATED WITH STEREOPTICON VIEWS.

ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH, Recording Secretary.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONS.

EVENINGS 8 o'clock. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MATINEES 2 o'clock. Resort of fashion—Realm of beauty—Palace of pleasure. 20 Acts. Dramatic Sensation of the Season. 20 Acts. Olio extraordinary, Blandowski's Ballets, Dances, and Living Statues. Misses Rosie Keene, Minnie Hall, Allie Drayton, Ella Arlington, Montague Forrester, Arnolds, Elviro, and a host of artists in varieties. Vassar Outdone, 4 Johns, $ Mighty $, Colored Citizens.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, } Mr. LESTER WALLACK in HOME AND A REGULAR FIX.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday Matinée, and Saturday Evening. } Mr. LESTER WALLACK in OURS.

MONDAY, Dec. 20, Mr. GEO. RIGNOLD as HENRY V.

Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

TO LADIES.—THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE Female Branch of the City Mission will be held Monday morning, Dec. 13, at 11 o'clock, in the lecture-room of the Collegiate Reformed Church, 5th av. and 48th st. Rev. Dr. Ludlow will preside, and Rev. Dr. Vincent will deliver an address. Ladies of the various churches are earnestly invited to be present.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NO. 128 West 14th st., New-York.—Open DAILY, Sundays excepted, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL WILL DELIVER her new and startling oration, "True and the False, Socially," at Cooper Institute, Dec. 29. Sale of seats duly announced.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT two large comfortably furnished rooms (front and rear) on third floor; water, gas, and closets, to gentlemen without board. Apply at No. 133 East 34th st., north-west corner Lexington av.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, IN genteel house, No. 302 West 56th st., one door west of 8th av.; fire, gas, hot and cold water included in rent; terms moderate.

NO. 21 WEST 24TH ST., NEARLY OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to let to gentlemen only, without board; references.

NEAR THE ST. CLOUD HOTEL.—TWO DEsirable elegantly-furnished apartments, second floor, in a first-class private house, with home comforts. No. 140 West 42d st.

A FURNISHED FLOOR.—FIVE ROOMS, bath, grate fires, and attendance; parties desiring can market for themselves and have meals served. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

A LARGE, SUNNY, FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished; large closet, hot and cold water, gas, and fire; terms, $6 a week; reference. No. 743 6th av.

NO. 33 WEST 23D ST.—A HANDSOME SUITE, second floor, in private family for gentlemen; without board.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., EAST, NO. 100.—A beautiful suite of rooms on parlor floor; also, rooms on fourth floor.

NO. 4 EAST 20TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, en suite or singly. References exchanged.

NO. 19 WEST 30TH ST.—DOUBLE AND SINgle rooms on upper floor, without board, for gentlemen; fair prices.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY FOR a boy seven years of age; where he can receive instructions preferred. Address NEW-ENGLAND, Box No. 121 Times Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Now open; the most delightful climate in the world; steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days and make the trip in two days. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

At a regular meeting of the Trustees of the National Trust Company, held this day, the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. was declared from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 proximo.

Transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20.

J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on and after Jan. 1, 1876, to stockholders of record Dec. 20.

New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York, and Boston stockholders at the office of the company, No. 44 Equitable Building.

The stock books will be closed Dec. 20, and reopened Jan. 3. E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1875.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 3d day of January next.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 18, 1875, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 4, 1876.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER Cent. on the capital stock and outstanding "consolidation certificates" of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 15th inst.; and reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 20th of January next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS-FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 17.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1876, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 3d to the 20th of January, inclusive.

THOS. S. RIDGEWAY, State Treasurer.

ELECTIONS.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUN-BEAM ILLUMINATING OIL, 150 DEgrees fire test, for family use. YENNI & BURKE, No. 125 Maiden lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.

EXTRA SEASON
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.

Director........................AD. NEUENDORFF

Commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, when will be presented, with entire new scenery, new costumes, increased chorus and orchestra, Richard Wagner's romantic opera, in three acts,

LOHENGRIN.

WACHTEL (first time in America) as......LOHENGRIN
Mme. Wagner........................as........Elsa of Brabant
Mme. Clara Perl (her first appearance) as........Ortrud
Mr. Fassbender........................as
Henry the Fowler, King of Germany
Mr. Guenzburger..............as......Frederick of Teramund
Mr. William Formes.........as..........The King's Herald

The four Pages by Milles. Goldberg, Kuster, Beckmann, and Romanus.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
LOHENGRIN.
SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND WACHTEL MATINEE,
IL TROVATORE.

WACHTEL in his great rôle of....................MANRICO

Sale of seats commences THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock at box office of Academy of Music and No. 114 Broadway. Scale of Prices—General admission, $1; reserved seats, $2 and $3; admission family circle, 50 cents; reserved seats family circle, 50 cents extra.

PARK THEATRE. UNTIL FRIDAY.

MIGHTY DOLLAR.
MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE.

Mr. Stuart has to announce that on MONDAY, the 13th, will be celebrated the

100TH NIGHT

of the MIGHTY DOLLAR. On this auspicious occasion a satin programme will be presented to the holder of each ticket, and Mr. and Mrs. Florence will in addition ask their guests to accept each a medal commemorative of the event.

SPECIAL.
"—Uno avulso
Non deficit alter."

ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 18,
after careful preparation, the collaborated melodrama,
CRUCIBLE.
ACT I.—INGREDIENTS.
ACT II.—FUSING.
ACT III.—WHITE HEAT.
ACT IV.—METAL.
SEATS SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Mr. WALLACK is happy in being able to chronicle ANOTHER MARKED SUCCESS in the production of the four-act comedy entitled

BOSOM FRIENDS,

Which will be presented
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
Until further notice.

Characters by Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. Edward Arnott, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. W. Herbert, Mr. E. M. Holland, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Geraldine Maye, Miss Blaisdell, and Miss Ethel Thornton.

Carriages may be ordered 10:45.

Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

LYCEUM THEATRE. Fechter as Armand Duval. FECHTER NIGHTS, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. FECHTER MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON. TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1:30, positively last appearances of Mr.

CHARLES FECHTER,

in his original character, Armand Duval, in Alex. Dumas' world-renowned comedy,

LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS—CAMILLE—
JULIETTE CLARENCE as MARGUERITE GAUTHIER.
MONDAY, ON DEMANDE AU GOUVERNEUR.

Fechter in his original character, Frederic de Marsan.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.

TUESDAY and THURSDAY NIGHTS, THIS WEEK,
Performances by the distinguished Parisian company.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, positively last time of
LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER.
THURSDAY, Dec. 16, second time in America,
LA MAITRESSE LEGITIME,
Which achieved such an enormous success on Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. CH. FECHTER.

ANNUAL BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.

Grand extra night. Two new pieces.

ON DEMANDE UN GOUVERNEUR,

the great Parisian success, in which

Mr. CH. FECHTER

appeared for two hundred successive nights at the Paris Vaudeville.

The performance to begin with Meilhac and Halévy's (authors of "Frou-Frou") new celebrated comedy,

LES BREBIS DE PANURGE,

in which will appear

Mme. JULIETTE CLARENCE.

EAGLE THEATRE, { Broadway and 33d st.

MR. JOSH HART..............Proprietor and Manager.

MONDAY, Dec. 13, and during the week, will be produced at this theatre the comic opera, altered and rearranged into one act, entitled

GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

Girofle (her unequaled character)...Miss Julia Mathews
Bolero...............................Mr. G. H. Macdermott

Second week and grand success of the sensational sketch, FROM ST. LOUIS TO NEW-ORLEANS. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.

GILMORE'S GARDEN,

Open from 1 to 11 P. M., except on Friday, when it closes at 4 o'clock and reopens at 6:30 o'clock on Saturday evening.

CHICKERING HALL, POPULAR CONCERTS.

CARRENO-SAURET, Senor WHITE, Senor CERVANTES, M. SAURET, Herr WERNER, CARYL FLORIO.

FIRST CONCERT, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17.

Reserved seats, $1; at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE,

BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.
SIX NEW STARS.

The Ainsleys, Thomas Granger, J. D. Roome, Miss Kittie Sharpe, Miss M. Fleetwood, Foy Sisters, and the best minstrel troupe in this City.

Reserved seats, 75 cents. Orchestra, 50 cents. Parquet, 35 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.

THE GREAT | THE JERSEY FOX HUNT.
NONSENSICAL | THE JERSEY FOX HUNT.
ABSURDITY. | THE JERSEY FOX HUNT.

Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.

585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. ALA. ALA. GUS WILLIAMS. GRIMALDI ADAMS. AND ALL OF TONY PASTOR'S GREAT STAR TROUPE. MATINEE TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE...............................Manager

BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA
IN A NEW PROGRAMME.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.

WATER COLORS.

Sale and exhibition of a fine collection of first-class water-color drawings, representing the works of some of the greatest living artists. In the collection will be found choice examples of the following artists:

B. C. KOEK KOEK,
H. TEN KATE,
N. DIAZ,
BELLANGE,
BACKALOWICZ,
BOMBLED,
SAUNIER,
COMPTE CALIX,
BARON,
BEAUMONT,
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
BRISSOT,
PAUL MARNY,
T. C. FARRER,
SKINNER PROUT,
J. PRICE,
G. HALL,
T. L. ROWBOTHAM,
COPLEY FIELDING,
T. B. HARDY,
JOHN FAULKNER, R.H.A.,
J. DRUMMOND,
E. D. LEWIS,
E. LAIT,
MACARRI,
CIPRIANI,
AGROSOT,
IMINEZ,
ROSSI,
SIMONETTI,
ZENARO,
CODINO LANGLIN,
PEREGO,
ANDREAUX,
LANJALLEY,
WHETMORE,
P. MORAN,
A. COX,
CHARLES TAYLOR,
T. C. DIBDEN,
J. SALMON,
B. EVANS,
ELIZABETH MURRAY,
J. DAMPIER,
J. ABSOLOM,
NOTTINGHAM,
EDWARD RICHARDSON,
F. MEDI.

Also some of the finest works of the late WILLIAM CRAIG.

The whole now on exhibition, and to be sold, without reserve, to close a partnership, at the Art Rooms, No. 60 Liberty st., THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 16 and 17, at 12 o'clock each day.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE

OF

IMPORTER'S STOCK OF RICH AND ELEGANT PARIS FANCY GOODS

just landed and specially adapted for holiday presents, comprising,

REAL BRONZE, MARBLE, AND GILT CLOCKS,
ARTISTIC BRONZES, NEW AND UNIQUE DESIGNS,
in Groups, Statuettes, Game Pieces, Vases, Candlesticks, &c.
DRESSING CASES and TRAVELING BAGS
IN RUSSIA LEATHER.
Handkerchief, Glove, Odeur and Cigar Cases.
SUPERB DECORATED VASES,
entirely new styles, some very large,
ALSO,
REAL BOHEMIAN AND CRYSTAL GLASSWARE,
In punch, dinner, and dessert sets.
Elegant Card Tables, Jardinnieres, &c.,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 11, 13, and 14, at 8 o'clock,
At the new and spacious store,
No. 956 BROADWAY,
East side, one door south of 23d st., diagonally opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.

ART SALE,

AT THE KURTZ ART GALLERY,

Nos. 6 and 7 East 23d st., Madison square.

Paintings, studies from nature, sketches, studio effects, &c., belonging to the late well-known artist William J. Hays, animal painter, together with contributions from the members of the Artists' Mutual Aid Society, all of which will be sold by auction for the benefit of the family. Free exhibition now open day and evening until time of sale, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

TUESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 14, 1875,

FIRST PRODUCTION on any stage of AN ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA, in five acts, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, author of "Divorce," "Under the Gas-light," "The Big Bonanza," "Man and Wife," &c., and entitled

PIQUE,

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

Matthew Standish, the Massachusetts mill-owner, whose word was law..........Mr. CHARLES FISHER
Arthur Standish, U. S. N., his son...Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Dr. Gossett, with his hands full...Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Mr. Raymond Lessing, who found the ways of false love and true love equally rough,
Mr. MAURICE BARRYMORE
Sammy Dymple, in want of something his million couldn't buy..........................Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Thorsby Gylt, his chum, with an eye for number one,
Mr. JOHN DREW
Ragmoney Jim, tramp..............Mr. F. HARDENBERG
Padder, his mate, equally deep in the job,
Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL
Rattlin, Boatswain.....................Mr. W. BEEKMAN
Captain Spears, Metropolitan Police.....Mr. I. DEVEAU
Little Arthur...........................BELLE WHARTON
Guests, Tramps, Police, Sailors.
Mabel Renfrew, idol and victim,
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Lucille Renfrew, the banker's pretty foreign widow, stepmother and rival..................Miss EMILY RIGL
Mary Standish, "who was passed by,"
Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS
Aunt Dorothy, everybody's aunt...Mrs. G. H. GILBERT
Raitch, a waif from the slums...Miss SYDNEY COWELL
Mother Thames, the tramp's house-keeper,
Miss KATE HOLLAND
Sylvie.............................Miss LOUISE GRIFFITHS

TABLEAUX.
PIQUE.

FIRST—THE CONSERVATORY AT GRASSMERE on a night in August, (by JAMES ROBERTS.) The soft passion in every form. The choice of a husband from many lovers!

THE TWILIGHT BEFORE NIGHT!

SECOND—THE OLD PURITAN HOME AT DEERFIELD, (by CHARLES W. WITHAM.) How the bride was brought home, but something was left behind!

THE PRISONER AND HER CHILD.

THIRD—THE SAME. A mad resolve, and its consequences!

SEARCHING FOR THE LOST.

FOURTH—THE DOCTOR'S STUDY, (by LOUIS DUFLOCQ.) Dymple unravels a riddle deeper than the Sphinx.

FIFTH—BEHIND TRINITY CHURCHYARD, (ROBERTS.) The under side of a great City.

THE RIVER ATTIC.

SIXTH—BEGGARS' PARADISE—THAMES STREET, (by DUFLOCQ.) Lured to the den. The great web spun by guilt, and a struggle in its meshes. A HAT WANTED!

NIGHT AND MORNING.

SEVENTH—PARLORS AT THE RENFREW CITY RESIDENCE, (by ROBERTS.) Love ends where love began.

First matinee of PIQUE, SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.

*** Seats may be secured ten days ahead.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The renowned and inimitable impersonators of Irish peasant life, Mr. and Mrs.

BARNEY WILLIAMS,

in their grand romantic Irish drama,

THE CONNIE SOOGAH,

produced with SCENERY OF REMARKABLE BEAUTY.

CONNIE SOOGAH, with songs, "Limerick Races," and "Gramachree, Welcome."
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

NELLY NOLAN, with the charming ballad, "Pretty Girl Milking Her Cow," and the great Irish jig, "Connaught Man's Rambles."
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

*** SPECIAL MATINEE on next Saturday, when Mrs. WILLIAMS will give one of her world-famous YANKEE GIRL impersonations.

Dec. 27.—A remarkable spectacular production of JULIUS CÆSAR with a rare congregation of Shakespeareans in the cast, including Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. F. C. BANGS, and the entire great company of Booth's Theatre, together with Mr MILNES LEVICK especially engaged to assume the title part. A multitude of chosen auxiliares.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,

BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.

SHERIDAN SHOOK...............................Proprietor
A. M. PALMER...................................Manager

EVERY NIGHT,
ROSE MICHEL,

AN | Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH,
UNDOUBTED | including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses
TRIUMPH. | Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian, (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, DEC. 18,
FIFTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, concerts, and the opera six days in advance. At TYSON'S new Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

NO. 514 BROADWAY.

Mr. MATT MORGAN...................................Manager

CONTINUED AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS OF MR. MATT MORGAN'S BEAUTIFUL CLASSIC TABLEAUX. TWO NEW TABLEAUX THIS WEEK.

ROCK OF AGES
AND THE
BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS.

THE MINIATURE SIXTY-NINTH.

Miss JENNY HUGHES..............as..............COLONEL
JOHN ALLEN, WM. BARRY,
WAYNE and LOVELY,
SCANLON and CRONIN,

and the entire company in
A NEW OLIO.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.

6th av. and 23d st.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW HOME OF COMEDY, MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 13

When a new, original, eccentric, satirical, comical, whimsical, quizzical, domestic comedy in five acts will be presented, entitled

THE FLATTERER. THE FLATTERER.
THE FLATTERER.
He loves the fat women.
THE FLATTERER.
He adores the thin women.
THE FLATTERER.
He oils everybody.
THE FLATTERER.

THE COMPANY—THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY.
ELEGANT STAGE SETTINGS. BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

The opening address will be delivered by Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, JR., (Hon. M. T. Jugg.)

Secure seats early. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

THE
May be seen from 1 to 4 P. M.
OF COLOSSEUM. PARIS.
and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.
SIEGE

THE BEST NEW MUSIC.

"Christmas Chimes of St. Thomas," with beautiful illustrated title page, Warren, 75 cents; "Christmas Awake," anthem, G. W. Warren, 85 cents; "Love Divine," hymn, Warren, 50 cents; "White Rose Waltzes," Bernstein, 75 cents; "God bless the Dear Ones at Home," Blake, 40 cents; "Waltz Quadrille," Allen, 50 cents; "Embarrassment," Abt, 30 cents; "Calendar Galop," A Typo, 40 cents; "Gliding Down the Stream," Braham, 30 cents; "Rose Michel Galop," Pease, 60 cents. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.—CHURCH OF the Anthon Memorial, West 48th st., THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16. The programme will include Gounod's "Messe Solenelle." Second part miscellaneous. Soloists, Miss Emma Thursby, Mlle. Marguerite Selvi, John Garner, W. B. Forman. George F. Le Jeune, Organist and Conductor.

TICKETS...ONE DOLLAR.

At Pond's Music Store.

MUSICAL.

A Great Offer!!

We will during the Holidays dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters' at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. Warranted for 6 years. New and Second Hand Instruments to let at extremely low prices. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Warerooms, 481 Broadway and 54 Mercer st., New-York.

HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A STEINWAY GRAND, UPRIGHTS, AND squares, Webers, and other pianos and organs, on installments and to rent. Bargains this month. S. X. BALL & CO, No. 15 East 14th st.

PIANO AND SINGING TAUGHT BY MME. SCHUBERT, from Europe. Address 60 East 9th st.

LECTURES.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Lectures profusely illustrated by Photograph views, at the BROADWAY TABERNACLE, 6th av. and 34th st.

THIRD LECTURE, DEC. 14—REV. CHAS. S. ROBINSON, D. D.

"Northern Palestine: From Shechem to the Sea of Galilee, Nazareth, Tyre, and Damascus."

FOURTH LECTURE, DEC. 16—REV. WM. M. TAYLOR, D. D.

"Scotland: Edinburgh, Melrose, and the Trosachs; Ayrshire and Abbotsford."

COMMENCING AT 7:45.

Single admission, 50c.; children under fourteen, half price. Tickets for sale at RANDOLPH'S, GURLEY'S, (4th av. and 23d st.,) and Sunday-school Reading Rooms, 304 4th av., where reserved seats can be secured.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY of Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the chapel as above-named, for the election of a Board of nine Trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

J. F. WYCKOFF, Secretary of Board of Trustees.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION for the Benefit of Colored Orphans will be held at Mrs. S. B. Van Dusen's, No. 65 West 36th st., MONDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 M. S. S. MURRAY, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD-TAbles, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains.—W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS.

THEIR ORIGIN AND GROWTH.

MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY'S LECTURE LAST EVENING—THE THREE PARENT STEMS OF MODERN RELIGIONS—HOW BELIEFS HAVE SPREAD—THE CREEDS OF INDIA.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway delivered his third and final lecture last evening to an extremely large and very sympathetic audience. The great majority came early, evidently with the intention of studying the Chart of Oriental Religions, which hung suspended by a wire over the rostrum of the lecturer. For in order to make more clear the somewhat complex subject which was the theme of this his last lecture, Mr. Conway had prepared this chart after the manner of genealogical trees. There were three trunks, the Turanian, the Aryan, and the Semitic. The first gave as the parents Tsien (China) and Shinto (Japan.) From these, according to the map, proceeded Confucianism, and to that again succeeded Chinese Buddhism. The Aryan family gave birth to the Vedas or sacred hymns out of which came Brahmanism, and from a side branch of this Zoroastrianism, from which resulted Parseeism. From the main stem of Brahmanism proceeded Vishnuism and Sivaism, and from these came the doctrine of the Trimurti. To this succeeded Buddhism, which an arrow showed was carried to China. From Hindu Buddhism came Vedantism, and from that Bramoism, or the worship of Brahmo Somaj. The Semitic family had two stems—one Assyria and Egypt, the other Israel and Arabia. From the former came Baalism and Osirianism, and from these came the Greek mythology, going no further. From Israel came Elohism, which was developed into Jahvism, and from that came Christianity. Arabia developed Sabænism, and from that came Islamism. At 8 o'clock punctually the lecturer made his appearance, and was received with the most flattering marks of approval. He bowed, and commenced his lecture, as usual, with an anecdote. He said:

USE OF SYMBOLS IN RELIGION.

For a long time there was much speculation among scholars as to the part of the Parthenon in which the statue of Minerva was located. Miss Taylor, walking there with John Stuart Mill, said, suddenly, "I believe the statue of Pallas Athene stood there." Mr. Mill regarded this as a pleasantry, and no more was said about it. But in a few weeks Herr Curtius, with a band of German explorers, arrived at Athens and commenced a deliberate and exhaustive examination, which resulted in the discovery, beyond a peradventure, that the place indicated by Miss Taylor was indeed the exact spot. When she was asked how she came to guess so correctly she replied: "I knew nothing of the facts, but I am a Roman Catholic, and I knew if it had been a Catholic temple I would have put the Madonna there." For it is a fact that a religious custom will last in the human mind longer than a flint arrow in the earth, but as that can only be interpreted by a steel spear, so in the religions of the past light can only be found by studying the things that are similar in the present. The young students who at Canterbury, England, were studying to be missionaries, were carefully taught to be carpenters and physicians. The lecturer visited their school rooms and their workshops, and was delighted with the practical spirit developed. But he was taken to their museum and saw there all the idols, fetiches, &c., from all parts of the world, gathered together. These the young men and their teachers regarded with a hatred which is characteristic of the missionary, but is very much to be deplored. For those who teach the heathen should consider that these things may be symbolic of beliefs which no true teacher would desire to destroy. The heathen put their creed in symbols; if now the missionaries had to express their creed in symbolic pictures and forms it is possible that the savages would be equally horrified with what they would see as the missionaries are with their idols. Every religion surrounds itself with symbols which declare its character. The thick walls and hard stone of the Pyramid, the passionless Sphynx, the mummies themselves tell us with tremendous emphasis of a desire for perpetuity of a belief in immortality. All the ornaments, all the details tell again and again of a future life. Egypt has left but one book written on papyrus. It is called the book of the dead. Israel, its escaped slave, had but one book also, and yet, by a strange reaction the belief in immortality is never mentioned; implied, perhaps, but never taught explicitly. In the Greek temples all is fair, all is beautiful, all is nature conquered by art. The marble fane, the graceful column, the symmetrical statue, the frescoed wall, the sculptured metope, all tell of the beautiful and of immortal love. But in the Scandinavian circles of stones the Stonehenge, the dolmen and the cromlech, all is dark, stern, unconquerable, all speaks of the dread forces of nature, which scorned the puny efforts of man, and jibed at his attempts. These external things seem very different from what we see around us now, but it may be a question if the internal beliefs of mankind, of Christianity indeed, are much changed. The hierarchy of Olympus, indeed, has been rechristened, and bears the names of archangels, and seraphs, and cherubim. And in moral beliefs the resemblances are equally great. Justice, and charity, and honesty are not more venerated now, nor inculcated more strictly, than in the old time, and indeed no nation has ever been without its golden rule. In all languages the law of charity is taught without distinction, whether in the Greek, Arab, and Hindoo tongues, or in the agglutinative accents of the red man.

THE SPREAD OF RELIGIONS.

From this point Mr. Conway described the chart which was hung over his head, and made the point that none of these had become great religions until by intermarriage of races they had been introduced to new converts. He also made the assertion that with the rarest exceptions no founder of a religion had ever been able to teach it to his own countrymen. He then showed that all religions commenced at the same point, namely, the adoration of the glory of the heavens. The Aryan Vedas were full of it. The Chinese and the Shinto religions of Japan commenced with the sun and moon, and Sabæanism with planet worship. It was a peculiarity of the Shinto worship that the sun was personified as a woman, a fact which would probably commend it to American civilization, more especially as it is now dominant, and has uprooted Buddhism. This female divinity appeared to be worshiped as a species of madonna, and was considered by its votaries as the Goddess of Sympathy. She declared that she would never enter her celestial kingdom until all mankind, the meanest, the poorest, the weakest, and the wickedest had passed in before her. This similarity with the Catholic Madonna would probably account for the extraordinary hold which Shintoism possessed over China and Japan. From this point the lecturer went on to the Aryan family, and showed that the beginning of Brahminism was an attempt to explain cosmogony by a divine universal essence. The trinity or trimurti arose from the union of tribal divinities, Vishnu and Sion being local. When once the divine essence ceased to be the idea worshiped, there was no end to the new deities that sprang up; until no less than 330,000 were acknowledged and adored. Yet still the grand philosophical idea of Brahm, the sacred essence, has never departed, and the passion play of the "Martyr of Truth," which is the Hindoo Book of Job, has a fascination which brings thousands of the Hindoos to witness its representation, although it lasts for many hours. The lecturer than recited the story of Arychandra, which bears a singular resemblance to the beautiful Hebrew poem, though the ideas at the bottom of both are entirely different. To this difference the attention of the audience was directed. Job is tempted and tried to make him swerve from his loyalty to his God. Arychandra denies all gods who would tempt him to tell a lie, and is made a martyr to the truth. From this point the lecturer diverged to Zoroastrianism, where a distinction was made for the first time between good and evil divinities—Ahuen Muzda the Shining and Ahriman the Dark. He showed the immense influence which this religion had exercised over the Islamism which had become the creed of the Persians by the sword, and exemplified this by the great intelligence and free thought which distinguished the Persian poets and seers, giving specimens of the wit and sense of Sadi and other poets and writers of Nan.

BUDDHISM AND ISLAMISM.

But the greatest outcome of Aryan thought was Buddhism. Those who thought that Buddhist fathers and mothers did not teach every sweet and sympathetic lesson which the Christian Bible contains to their children, greatly erred. The subject was so vast that the lecturer only gave a few anecdotes from the innumerable number that had incrusted that religion, many of which were duplicates of those in the Bible. There had been, he continued, organized missionary labor in India for the past 170 years, and during that time, out of the 200,000,000, only 100,000 converts had been obtained, and all these from the poorest and most abject classes. And yet conversion in India meant the patronage of the English—court favor, in short. What was the cause of this he had asked, and Chunder Sen, the leader of the Brahmo Somaj, had answered him that the Christians in India had done nothing for Christ save to crucify Him afresh. He here gave the history of a young Hindoo who had become a convert to Christianity through reading the Testament translated by Rammohun Roy, but after passing through the hands of the missionaries and the discipline of the Tract House, had gone back again to the worship of Vishnu, and was now the most devout and earnest of the Vaisyas of Calcutta. He concluded his discourse by a most vigorous compliment to the character and intellect of Mohammed, and to the benefits which the world had derived from Mohammedanism. At the termination of his address the audience broke into very warm applause.

THE MISSING FRENCH STEAMER.

THE AMERIQUE NOT YET HEARD FROM—UNDER SAIL IN THE ATLANTIC WITH A BROKEN SHAFT—NO FEARS ENTERTAINED FOR HER SAFETY.

No further news has been received at the office of the New-York agent of the General Transatlantic Steam-ship Company in regard to the fate of the steam-ship L'Amerique, which left this port for Havre on Saturday, Nov. 13, and which was reported to have been seen on the 21st of the same month in latitude 49° north, longitude 20° west, disabled by the breaking of a shaft. Mr. Louis De Bébian, of No. 55 Broadway, the New-York agent of the company, stated to a TIMES reporter on Saturday that he felt no uneasiness whatever in regard to the safety of the vessel. The news of the accident to the steamer was received in this City on Nov. 23, by cable, from Queenstown, at which port the steam-ship China, of the Cunard Line, arrived on that day, having taken on board the mails and thirteen passengers from the disabled steamer. The China also reported that the Amerique was then under sail for Havre all right. On Dec. 2 a cable dispatch was received from London, in which the London *Times* was quoted as authority for the statement that there was reason to believe that the Amerique had been seen off the Scilly Islands, and that an English tug-boat had been sent from Devonport in search of her. On Dec. 5 a dispatch from London reported that the British ship Valorous had sailed from Plymouth in search of the missing steamer, and also that the North German Lloyd's steam-ship Köln had spoken her in latitude 49° 40′ north, longitude 17° west. Since then nothing whatever has been heard from the vessel. On Dec. 4 it was announced by cable from Queenstown that the General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Ville de Brest had sailed from that port to search for the vessel. And that is all that is positively known about the matter at present.

The Amerique is regarded by the agent of the company here as one of the very best and most seaworthy of steamers. She is a comparatively new vessel, having been built two years ago in Newcastle, England. She is the same vessel which encountered a heavy gale some time ago on her passage from Havre to New-York, and was abandoned off the coast of France by her Captain, who imagined that she was sinking. She was soon after picked up by two English steamers and towed into Plymouth, England. Her owners subsequently redeemed the vessel, and removed her to St. Nazaire, France, where she was put in thorough repair, and strengthened by an additional coat of iron plating. She is 410 feet long, has 44 feet breadth of beam, and draws 27 feet of water when loaded. Her carrying capacity is 4,585 tons, and she is provided with compound engines of 1,000-horse power. The Captain who abandoned her on the French coast was dismissed from the service of the company, and the vessel was placed under the command of Capt. Pouzolz, of the French Navy, who had charge of her at the time of her last misfortune. She ranks A1. She is reported to have had 151 passengers on board, of which fifty were first and second class and the rest in the steerage. Among the passengers on board are Capt. Brown, an old and experienced sea Captain, and Capt. Behic, of the French naval steamer Minerva; and from the fact that these experienced mariners remained with the vessel, the agents here feel confident that the steamer was considered safe by them when spoken by the China. Her position on Dec. 4, when she was spoken by the steamer Köln, was in the direct passage of all steamers coming from the south. Following is a complete list of the first and second class passengers on board the Amerique:

Mme. Fijux, Mr. De Beausacq, Mr. J. Jackson, Mr. Chapin, Miss Chapin, Mr. D. E. Easterbrook, Mme. Easterbrook, Mr. B. F. Isherwood, Mr. T. Zeller, Mme. Zeller, Mr. L'Abbe Sorin, Mme. J. D. Bird, Mme. Curtis and son, Mr. C. Hall, Mr. C. Hegle, Mr. H. Schindler, Mr. Luigi Del'Orto, Mr. Prospero Luccio, Mr. P. Giraux, Mr. C. Parisot, Mr. Feron Lapianche, Mme. A. Isner, Miss P. Giry, Miss H. Schibba, Mr. Conjard, Mr. Francois Barbe, Miss Caroline Diedrich, Mr. L. Daverne, Mr. A. Beal, Mr. J. Brot, Mr. Zannier, Mme. Fournier, Mr. A. Chardon—all of New-York; Mr. Piquette and Mme. Piquette, Detroit; Mr. William Fair, Mr. Lewis Fair, Mme. George Fair, St. Louis; Capt. Behic, Mr. Le Brun and son, France; Miss Eliza Starr, Miss M. Letourneau, Chicago; Mme. L. Petit and son, Mr. A. Puchu, New-Orleans; Mr. Redon, Paris; Mr. W. Starr, Boston; Miss M. Gaury, Havre.

The names of the passengers transferred to the China are: The Count and Countess de St. Paul, Paris; Mr. E. Larue, Havre; Mr. E. Liais, wife, and three children, New-York; Dr. Filhol, Paris; Mr. Gaetano Brega, San Francisco; Messrs. L. H. and A. Brodeur, Philadelphia; Mr. L. Bastierton.

The Amerique has accommodation for about two hundred and eighty first and second cabin passengers, and between four hundred and five hundred in the steerage. Her interior arrangements are described as perfect, and she was fitted up elegantly throughout. She was built of the very best oak and double plated. Her cost, including late repairs, was about one million seven hundred thousand dollars, and she is said to be insured in European companies. It is stated that the vessel is not heavily loaded, having on board about one thousand three hundred tons of freight, dead weight, equal to about two thousand tons measurement. Her freight capacity is 1,800 tons weight, equal to 2,300 tons measurement. Her cargo is valued at $300,000, mostly insured by the shippers. Among the more important items were the following: 650 cases preserved meats, for the French Government; 500 bales of cotton, 830 tierces lard, 2,300 staves, 1,200 bags hoofs, 4,000 bales salted hides, 75 tons copper, 21,000 gallons oil, and 1,000 bags quercitron bark, the remainder of the cargo being made up of a general assortment of merchandise in small consignments. Although ship-rigged and provided with the usual amount of canvas, her progress, even with the most favorable winds, would necessarily be very slow. "We all think," said the agent, "that she will get in all right or be picked up by some of the vessels which have gone in search of her, because we look upon her as a perfect rock, so far as absolute seaworthiness is concerned."

A full list of the officers of the Amerique, as given by M. Bébian, is as follows: M. Pouzolz, Captain; M. La Halle, Second Captain; M. Lewal, Purser; M. Barmafy, Surgeon; M. Gravier, Chief Engineer. These are all experienced seamen. Capt. Pouzolz, who has been in the employ of the company about one year, having been recommended by the French Government to that position as one of the best-educated and most trustworthy commanders in the French Navy. The steamer Ville de Bordeaux and a tug-boat have been recently dispatched to assist the Ville de Brest and the other vessels previously sent out in their search for the Amerique.

VERDICT AGAINST THE EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD.

A suit of Miss Helen V. Knight, of Whitehall, Washington County, against the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, of this City, was tried in Oyer and Terminer at Sandy Hill last week. The Whitehall *Chronicle* says that Miss Knight, early in the evening of April 10, 1874, took a seat in a car of the company at the Astor House, and requested the conductor to put her off at the corner of Twenty-second street; that on arriving at that point the conductor stopped the car and she started to get off. Suddenly the car started with a jerk, and she was thrown forward to the ground, falling on her hands and knees. In the fall she sprained her wrist, sustaining a fracture of one of the bones of the fore arm. The conductor, on the other hand, claimed that the car was only slowed up a little, and that he tried to stop her from getting off until the car had entirely stopped. In this he was corroborated by the driver and by a volunteer witness, a man named Lutz. This witness added to his story the statement that Miss Knight undertook to step backward from the car while in motion, and that she actually fell backward. The absurdity of this statement was so apparent, in view of the injury she sustained, that it destroyed the force of his story, and weakened the confidence of the jury in the statements of the driver and conductor. They rendered a verdict of $1,569 in favor of Miss Knight. The plaintiff's attorney also obtained an extra allowance of $75 for costs. The defendant took sixty days to make a case on appeal.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' DRAMATIC FUND.

A meeting of the Widows and Orphans' Dramatic Fund Society of America was held last evening at the Eagle Theatre, on Sixth avenue, for the purpose of perfecting the organization. After the installation of Mr. John Gilbert as President, the report of the committee, consisting of John Gray Boyd, Matt Morgan, C. A. Byrne, and C. H. McDermott, appointed to draft the constitution and bylaws of the association was read and adopted. After the initiation of a large number of new members and the transaction of some further minor business the meeting adjourned. The full list of the officers of the organization is as follows: President, John Gilbert; Vice Presidents, Harry Cunningham and Matt Morgan; Secretary, C. A. Byrne, and Treasurer, A. M. Palmer. The society, which already numbers as many as two hundred members, soon intends to form a permanent home for the shelter of such actors' children as may be left without support by the death of their parents.

REPORT OF PORK PACKERS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Secretary Howard, of the Pork Packers' Association of the United States, published his first monthly report to-day of the exports of provisions, obtained from Hon. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington. The exports of hog products from thirteen ports for the month of November aggregate 37,100,000 pounds net, valued at $4,700,000. The exports of beef products for the same time were 7,250,000 pounds net, valued at $700,000. He also estimates the packing of the West 800,000 hogs short up to the present time. Advices from country points indicate that hogs are arriving more freely, and the quality is decidedly better than last season.

OTHER SUNDAY SERVICES.

A SERMON BY MR. BEECHER.

THE UNKNOWABLENESS OF GOD—TENDENCY OF SCIENTIFIC MEN TO ATHEISM—IMPOSSIBILITY OF APPREHENDING THE DIVINE NATURE BY ANYTHING BUT PURITY OF HEART.

There was a full attendance at Plymouth Church yesterday morning. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached a sermon from Isaiah lv., 8 and 9. "For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts."

Mr. Beecher said this passage was instructive, as leading us to an understanding of, bringing us to a consciousness of the difficulty of apprehending who, and what, is God. It was not a detailed declaration of the peculiar magnitude and scope of being, or of the power of God, but of the incomprehensibility of God that sprung from out the declaration. God's ways and thoughts and powers and being were as much higher than our ways as the heavens were above the earth—illimitable, unmeasurable, incalculable. There was to-day a prevalent tendency toward atheism in one form or another. It was not to be denied that the scientific minds of France, of Germany, of England, and of America were tending toward it, and either in a negative form or a positive form atheism might be said to be the prevalent tone of many, if not most, of the leaders of scientific thought. In its popular form of pantheism it was a denial of God as we understood Him, and reduced Him to a question of belief in physical appearances—in molecules of matter. This form of mystic faith had existed from a very early period. In the other form, while others deny their belief in the existence of God, none could deny that God was unknowable. The scientific schools say while there may be a God, when men applied their minds to proving the problem of the existence of God it could not be shown that there was one. Therefore he thought the question of our day intellectually should be the Christian one—not whether this sect or that is lineally descended from Jerusalem; not whether this order of ministers or that is apostolic; not whether they should wear certain forms or colors of garments, or turn their backs or faces to the congregation, or stand with their faces to the east or to the west; not whether Armenianism was true as distinguished from Calvinism, or Calvinism as distinguished from Arianism, but whether there was religion anyhow or anywhere—whether there was ground for theology, whether there was a revelation; not whether there was inspiration in the Bible, but whether there was anything to inspire in it; and if there was, did we know or could we know anything about it? In short, this tendency of the scientific school, or of that part of it which was most under the influence of the merely perceptive faculties, and which applied to all questions the same tests which they applied to matter, resulted from reaction from what might be called the devout impertinence of theology, which assumed that although there might have been much left out of the Bible, there was enough left to give an ample portraiture of God. It was this which led to improper and unjustifiable deductions, the therefores and the wherefores of the study of theological questions.

It was a great misfortune that there should be infidelity and atheism in the world, but looking upon it in regard to its effect upon the general progress of right-thinking minds the infidelity and atheism of to-day was a medicine to the world. It was not pleasant to take, but it was beneficial in its results. He did not look upon this scientific incursion with any such alarm as many men did. If there be no God, it would do no harm to know it, and if there be a God, the scientists were not going to extinguish Him. What we thought of the sun the sun did not care.

In the beginning and the middle and the end of our Christian faith it was to be assumed that the Divine nature was such a nature and had such a compass that it was not possible for man to understand God thoroughly. This was a cardinal point of Scripture. It should be borne in mind that the Son of God, who came to teach us the way, never once undertook to make up a philosophical analysis of the Divine nature. He laid down that beautiful chart for us, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." He was not to be seen through any amount of logical reasoning or perceptive acuteness, but through purity of heart. Neither was that a picture or outline of the existence of God which we find in the thirty-fourth chapter of Exodus. It assumed that the whole sphere of Divine existence was self-existent and eternal. It was merely a glorious and many-colored light thrown before us, yet not framed into a picture. It was not possible to describe God in human language. If God could be apprehended, understood, grasped by our minds He would not be any greater, more incomprehensible, than ourselves. He was past finding out, by the amplitude of His being, by the composition, ever-varying and endless, of the elements of the Divine nature. To him there was always something profoundly affecting and sublime in the silence of the Bible. To consider some of the reasons of the unrevealed condition of the Divine nature, we must imagine a being of infinite variety, illimitable in extent and combination and form, and differing from anything that lived—a being that transcended man as much as man transcended the fly or one of the ephemeridæ of Summer. How should such a being be known or make himself known to our comprehension? We might conceive an army officer, and therefore, an honest man, for, be it said to the honor of West Point, that the men it sent out as its graduates were an honor to the nation in an age when stealing was a virtue—let it be supposed that such a man returning from the plains were to bring with him an Indian boy from one of the savage, untutored tribes, of what avail would it be to attempt to instruct him as to the functions and divisions of government, or of the science of fortification. Words had no meaning to such a boy—there was no medium of communication or intercourse between them, and it would be impossible to convey ideas to him, because he had not been educated up to an apprehension of the things of which knowledge might be given him.

A RECTOR'S LONG SERVICE.

IN CHARGE OF ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS — ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

An unusually large audience was present at St. Clement's Church, No. 108 West Third street, yesterday forenoon, the announcement having been made that the Rector, Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., would preach a sermon appropriate to the occasion, which was the twenty-fifth anniversary of his settlement over the church. Dr. Eaton, taking his text from the Epistle of the day, First Corinthians, iv., 1, "Let a man so account of us as of the ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God," sketched briefly the history of the church. It was founded, he said, forty-five years ago, when the locality in which the church edifice stands was one of the fashionable quarters of New-York. The gradual moving of private residences up town had taken away most of the wealthy members, and to-day there were but seven families connected with the church which worshiped there when the Rector began his ministry, twenty-five years ago. The financial condition of the church was improving. During the first ten years of the preacher's rectorship only $12,000 was collected, besides the pew rents; the next ten years $25,000 was collected, being $200 less than the collections of the last five years. The church was now self-sustaining, whereas there was a time when but for the help of Trinity Church and the assistance of private benevolence, the church would have inevitably given up its existence. The preacher was glad to publicly acknowledge the generous help rendered by the Treasurer, Mr. P. J. Shults. Mr. Shults had been the Treasurer of the church for twenty years, and during all that time he had never been called upon in vain for time or money. At the conclusion of the service Dr. Eaton met the vestrymen and was presented a check for $1,000, subscribed by the members of his church in grateful appreciation of his long time of service, and of their perfect satisfaction with his labors in the pulpit and pastorate.

REOPENING OF A CHURCH.

The old South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, situated in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, was reopened for public services yesterday. This building was old-fashioned, and planned without any regard to proper ventilation or the general comfort of the worshipers. During the last Summer, however, it has been in the hands of workmen, who have thoroughly overhauled and refitted it. The interior has been enlarged and handsomely frescoed and repainted, and there are now three entrances in front, instead of one in the middle as heretofore. One of the principal improvements, however, is in the school or lecture room, which has been enlarged to about double its former size. In addition to these improvements, a side wing has been built, between the parsonage and church. This wing is two stories in height, and is forty feet deep by fourteen feet in width. Inside there are two handsome parlors, to be used for church gatherings. They have doors opening into both the church and parsonage. The total cost of the improvements is about $13,000. The reopening of the edifice yesterday was attended by a large congregation. An address was delivered by the Pastor, Rev. John Pegg, Jr., and several other clergymen of the vicinity were also present and made addresses. During the time that the alterations has been going on, the congregation of this church have joined with that of the Fourth and South Third Street Methodist Church, of which Rev. J. J. White is Pastor. Union services have been held in the latter church every Sunday, the two Pastors officiating alternately. The Christmas entertainment of the Sabbath-school will be held on Thursday and Saturday evenings, Dec. 23 and 25, inst.

INSTALLATION OF A PASTOR.

The installation of Rev. J. D. Herr as Pastor of the Central Baptist Church, West Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, took place yesterday at 2:30 P. M. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. T. D. Anderson as Moderator. The services were begun by the reading of Scripture by Rev. Dr. Palmer, of the Plymouth Baptist Church, Fifty-first street, followed by prayer offered by Rev. Halsey W. Knapp. The installation sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. J. D. Fulton, of Brooklyn; the charge to the Pastor was delivered by Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage; the charge to the church by Rev. Halsey W. Knapp, and the right hand of fellowship was extended by Rev. R. S. MacArthur. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion. All the pews on the floor of the church and in the galleries were filled, and many were accommodated with seats in the aisles.

THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

MEETING OF DEPOSITORS—A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY APPOINTED.

In response to a call issued by Mr. A. J. Plumb and others, a meeting of about twenty-five depositors of the People's Savings Bank was held yesterday afternoon in the Ashland House, Fourth avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Before the opening of the proceedings a Mr. Alfred R. Smith announced that another meeting of depositors had been arranged at No. 200 Third avenue at 7 o'clock Monday (this) evening. Mr. Plumb exhibited a great deal of irritation at the announcement, and charged Mr. Smith and Dr. Morehead, the Chairman of the Third avenue meeting, with furthering the interests of the bank officials. Mr. Smith denied the charge and assured Mr. Plumb and those present that the only interest he had at stake was the recovery of the money which he had deposited in the institution.

After some discussion it was finally agreed that those present should also take part in the proceedings this evening, and join the other body. The meeting was then called to order, with Mr. Plumb as Chairman. That gentleman stated that as the Receiver, Mr. French, was unknown to him and the majority of the depositors, it would be well to appoint a committee of five to procure the necessary information concerning him and his qualifications for the office. He (the Chairman) had used every effort without success to ascertain who Mr. French was, and whether he was a responsible person. Another reason for calling the meeting was to consider the advisability of observing with more than ordinary attention the movements of the officers of the bank, as it was a well-known fact that the majority of them were more or less interested in local politics and did not bear very good reputations for honesty in their financial dealings. On motion of Mr. Richards, a committee of five, consisting of the following, was appointed to procure all necessary information: A. J. Plumb, Felix Smith, A. R. Smith, J. H. Patrick, and Joseph Gates. The meeting then adjourned to meet again in connection with the other body of depositors this evening at 7 o'clock.

FEMALE CLERKS.

An appeal in behalf of the girls and women engaged in stores and shops is now being made to the employers of female labor, by a number of ladies of this city. To this end they have prepared a circular, which they present personally, in which they ask the employers to consider with them what relief can be given to those who stand nearly if not quite all of the day in their service. The ladies say that they are assured by physicians that it is prejudicial and often fatal to the health of women to stand constantly and continuously, and that their experience and observation confirm this so entirely that they are very earnest in asking that something be done to remedy the evil. Public journals, they say, have called attention to the need of reform in the matter, but they still see behind the counters of many stores, delicate women struggling with exhaustion and weariness to which sooner or later they must yield. The ladies beg that the employers will take immediate action in the matter by providing seats for their female clerks, and allowing the use of them at intervals, or when customers do not require attention. The circular is signed by Mrs. Daniel F. Appleton, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. James M. Brown, Mrs. Parke Godwin, Mrs. James Boorman Johnston, Mrs. John Cotton Smith, Mrs. George Cabot Ward, Mrs. James Renwick, Mrs. Joshua J. Henry, Mrs. William H. Aspinwall, Mrs. John Taylor Johnston, Mrs. Elliot C. Cowdin, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. Gerard Stuyvesant, Mrs. R. R. Stuyvesant, Mrs. Lucius Tuckerman, Mrs. F. A. P. Barnard, Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mrs. Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Mrs. William Henry Wells, Mrs. Salem H. Wales, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. Edward H. Landon, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Jr., Mrs. William Walter Phelps, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Fordyce Barker, and many others.

THE GERMAN BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The Central Committee of the German Mutual Benefit Society called the Hildise Bund held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at Dramatic Hall, Nos. 46 and 48 East Houston street. Mr. E. Herrlein, the President, occupied the chair and Mr. Julius Amuel acted as Secretary. The society is composed almost entirely of German mechanics, laborers, and tradesmen, and its object is mutual protection and assistance. It is American in its origin, although composed almost entirely of Germans, and was organized some six years ago. It now has a membership of about six thousand in this State, and an aggregate membership of over fifteen thousand in the United States. By the payment of a certain sum per week each member is entitled to a policy in a certain life insurance company, and also to a weekly benefit from the funds of the society in case of sickness. The insurance policies range from $1,000 to $10,000, and the weekly benefits from $7 to $24 50. The society is in a flourishing condition, and is daily increasing in numbers.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK MURDER.

Facts which have been developed since the discovery of the body of Dr. Dunham in the canal at New-Brunswick, N. J., point to the possibility of suicide. The physicians who made a post-mortem examination learned that death had resulted from drowning. No such marks of violence as could reasonably be presumed to indicate a violent death were found upon the body, and the physicians gave it as their opinion that the collar may have been broken from its fastenings by the swelling of the neck. Some fragments of paper which were discovered were put together and found to be parts of such a letter as Dr. Dunham sent to Dr. Williamson on Thursday night, bearing date of Wednesday, and showing that he contemplated going to the canal on the night before his disappearance. The canal-boats which lay at New-Brunswick on Thursday night, and on board of which he is supposed to have been murdered, were found by the detectives on Saturday night, and the boatmen engaged upon them were examined. The detectives were satisfied that no one employed on the boats was implicated in the supposed murder. Coroner Kibbe will hold an inquest to-day. The body has been delivered to the friends of the family for interment.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ORGANS.

The firm of Horace Waters & Sons, No. 481 Broadway, is one of the most widley celebrated of all houses which make the construction and sale of organs their special business. Some of the most valuable improvements ever made in these beautiful instruments were the invention of Mr. Waters, and every year sees some new style, or some refinement on the old, placed before the music-loving public by this inventive firm. Some of the newest styles are specially worthy of attention. Among these is the improved concerto organ, with trombonet stop. This instrument has ten stops, five octaves, three sets of reeds, with the new trombonet solo set, and a very powerful sub-bass and octave coupler, with the power equal to six full sets of reeds. It is an organ of wonderful power and beauty, of peculiarly rich and melodious tone. Among the new improvements is the writing desk formed by turning the book-rack forward. The new stop for opening a revolving lid and the back swell at the same time, also the double knee swell by which the swells remain open as long as desirable. The concerto organ takes its name from the concerto stop peculiar to this instrument, which is voiced on an entirely new plan, and in its musical effect is far superior to anything ever before heard in a reed organ. When used with one or more of the other stops as an accompaniment, bears a strong resemblance to the human voice. The case of the concerto organ has an elaborately carved head-piece, inclosing a correct time-keeper, also ornamental brackets or flower stands, that may be used for lamps if necessary, and book or music closets at the sides. The new orchestral organ, and cymbella organ, are each very perfect instruments adapted either for the house or for chapel use. The cymballa has a chime of bells attached to it, from which the instrument gets its name, and the effect of these in chorus pieces is entirely unique. The "Concerto Chapel Organ" is intended for small churches, sunday-schools, chapels, and halls. It is so constructed that the performer can be seen by the audience. The back of the organ is finished like the front. It has all the advantage of larger organs, three sets of reeds so tuned as to play with power, and yet one of the softest instruments made. Style No. 2 contains ten stops, with back lid to rise, that the full power can come out. Messrs. Waters & Sons advertise that they will during the holidays dispose of 100 pianos and organs, of first-class makers, including Waters' at lower prices than ever before offered and warranted for six years. The pianos manufactured by this house are extremely fine instruments, which are fitted with several novel improvements, giving a peculiar evenness and "singing" quality to the tone.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The building No. 250 Elizabeth street, occupied by James Kerrigan, was damaged $50 by fire yesterday.

Eliza Bernard, aged twenty, a servant in Lexington avenue, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, attempted suicide yesterday by taking Paris green.

The old members of O. U. A. will meet to-night at No. 854 Broadway to make arrangements for the grand banquet to be held on the 22d of February, 1876.

William Burns, aged thirty-two, of No. 233 Mulberry street, was found in the hallway of No. 41 Mulberry street yesterday drunk and suffering from a severe scalp wound.

We are once more indebted to the management of the White Star Line for liberal contributions to our foreign files, received by the steam-ship Baltic at this port yesterday.

Frederick Voigt, the Prussian, who while temporarily insane on Saturday night shot himself in the head, at his residence, No. 55 Bayard street, died in the Chambers Street Hospital yesterday.

John Cavanagh, who was knocked down and run over by a wagon belonging to the Adams Express Company in Chatham street on Saturday night, died in the Chambers Street Hospital yesterday.

Nothing new has been learned by the Police and others engaged in the search for Tweed. Inquiries were made at Ludlow Street Jail and Police Head-quarters at a late hour last night, but no information was obtained in regard to the matter.

A charge of selling lottery or policy slips was yesterday preferred against Stephen O'Brien, of No. 92 Chatham street, before Justice Bixby, in the Tombs Police Court, by Julius Greenfield, who resided in the same house with the accused. He alleged that he bought the slips on Oct. 4. O'Brien was held to answer in $1,000 bail.

When the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steam-ship City of New-York, which sailed for San Francisco on Saturday, had proceeded as far on her course as Staten Island, her steering apparatus was discovered to be out of order. She was anchored over night, and returned to her pier yesterday morning for repairs. She will sail to-day.

William Hoeffler, of No. 198 East Broadway, yesterday charged Thomas Ryan with having burglariously entered the club-rooms at No. 2 Walker street and stolen therefrom two pairs of Indian clubs of the value of $13 50. Ryan, who said he was a brass-finisher, living in Spring street, pleaded not guilty, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

Henry Sheehan charged Cornelius Cox, yesterday, before Justice Bixby, with having attempted to borrow from him five dollars, offering as security for the loan two spurious bonds of $1,000 each. One purported to be a bond of the Hudson and Lawrence Railroad Company, and the other a bond of the American Fireproof Warehouse Company. Cox was remanded for examination.

A meeting of the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company is to be held some day this week to take into consideration the proposed reduction of their salaries. The majority of the men employed are opposed to any reduction, on the ground that the company is in a thriving condition and able to pay a good dividend to the stockholders, and therefore there is no reason for the reduction.

On Saturday last Max Huber, while examining some jewelry in the store of Peter Diefenback, No. 57 First avenue, seized a gold watch and chain and an amethyst ring, valued in all at $90, and ran out of the store. He was captured by Officer White, who took him to the Seventeenth Precinct Station. At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, the prisoner was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer.

There was a meeting of cabinet-makers at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, yesterday afternoon. Some time ago the Cabinet-makers' Trades Union of New-York, sent a delegate to Chicago and other Western cities to establish similar societies in that part of the country. It was to hear a report from this delegate that the meeting of yesterday was called. The proceedings were conducted in the German language. The delegate reported progress, several speeches were made, and the meeting was then adjourned.

BROOKLYN.

A branch Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be organized this evening, at the Academy of Music, by Mr. Henry Bergh.

The residence of William Bowne, at No. 52 High street, was entered late on Saturday night by burglars, who stole jewelry and clothing valued at $40.

Sarah Bailey, thirty-nine years of age, and residing at No. 136 Wythe avenue, was arrested on the charge of stealing a muff, valued at $30, from William A. Patter, of No. 97 Lewis avenue.

James Garrity, a mason, residing at No. 78 Union street, was arrested yesterday for assaulting Michael McNamara, of No. 429 Baltic street, and striking him on the head with a trowel, inflicting a severe cut.

Mary Springsted, a little girl four years of age, fell to the ground from a window on the fourth floor of her parents' residence, No. 236 North Fifth street, E. D., yesterday afternoon. Her injuries are only slight.

Etta Patter, a girl twelve years of age, who was reported as abducted from her home on the 7th instant, was yesterday found by an officer of the Fifth Precinct. It appears from her story that she was not abducted, but went to work at No. 49 Wythe avenue.

Bernard McGrath, a peddler, residing in Hudson avenue, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being implicated in a burglary committed on the premises of P. & J. Young, at No. 263 Tillary street, on the night of Sept. 20. He was held for examination.

Edwin W. Coneiry, a stair builder, residing at No. 90 Dean street, was arrested by Patrolman John Lowe and committed on a charge of grand larceny, preferred against him by Miss Catharine Dunne, a lady boarding with a family in the same house. Coneiry is charged with stealing a velvet shawl valued at $100. A pawn ticket for the shawl was found in his possession when arrested.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Investigating Committee of the Union Hill Common Council, appointed to investigate the alleged irregularities in the accounts of President Fritz A. Meyer, after examining the books of the Treasurer and President, have concluded that there is no deficiency.

Louis Lesser, the proprietor of the extensive fancy goods store on Newark avenue, who shot himself in the head and breast on Saturday last, was still alive last night. He has recovered consciousness, and not being able to talk, communicates with his family in writing. Dr. James Petue, one of the attending physicians, has hopes of Mr. Lesser's recovery.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

B. G. Jayne, of Ithaca, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. George B. Williams, Japanese Commissioner to Europe; Hon. John Hillyard Cameron and Hon. Alexander Campbell, of Toronto, are at the Windsor Hotel.

A CASE OF ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

William P. Roberts was charged, in the Tombs Police Court on Saturday, with obtaining property under false pretenses from the firm of Isaac H. Reed & Co., of No. 5 State street. From the complaint of William S. Preston, who is in the employ of the firm, it appeared that the firm, who deal in grain and corn, sold to Roberts a boat-load of corn on Oct. 4. The property consisted of 8,034 bushels, and was valued at $5,901 31. Roberts at the time of the purchase claimed to be solvent, and stated that he purchased the corn in the regular way, for the purpose of filling orders at the South. Two hours after buying it, however, he sold it to William C. Adams, of No. 181 Pearl street, for $5,886 56, and received payment in cash. It is now stated that Roberts was insolvent at the time, and he is therefore charged with obtaining the property under false pretenses. He was held in $5,000, the bail being promptly furnished.

THE CONDITION OF MAINE BANKS.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 11.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Banks is soon to be presented. The present Commissioner gives some tables showing the condition of several institutions. The deposits of the savings banks of the State exceed those of the National banks by $7,500,000. The increase in savings banks deposits for the year ending Nov. 1, was $1,021,350. The increase of the depositors for the same time was 4,527. The condition of the savings banks is reported to be generally good. No losses occurred last year on investments.

ICE.—A speedy visit from the Ice King suggests the necessity of FURS to escape the evil results of his attentions. You must call at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, or at his Fifth Avenue Hotel establishment, each of which contains a magnificent stock of Ladies' Furs and Gentlemen's Collars and Cuffs, offering at very moderate prices.—*Advertisement.*

THE PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 11.—Printing Cloths market dull and inactive during the past week, with sales of 23,500 pieces; prices maintained at 4¾c.@4½c. for best 64x64; but an easier feeling on the street reported at the close.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.

Mrs. Oldfield, Mrs. G. B. Parkinson, George Crawford, W. J. Brind, Miss Austin, P. E. Johnson, William M. Tuell, George F. Jenckes, Miss L. O'Shaughnessi, Miss B. Richter, Q. D. Vaughn, William T. Grant, Mrs. William T. Grant, Charles McRitchie, Thomas Potts, J. H. Walker, D. S. Wilson, H. J. Butterfield, Mr. Brown, William Mister, Mrs. William Mister, Henry Douglas, E. L. Simpson, Henry Williams, Mrs. Henry Williams, Morris H. Jones, J. V. Dinmore, Mrs. J. V. Dinmore, F. W. Hurtt.

In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.—Israel Bower, Walter Thompson, Richard Warburton, Bernard Stanin, Mrs. Eliza Boich and two children, Sarbuo Iwao, Miss Juanita M. Stender, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Heald and three children, Robert Smith, Alfred Burmiss, Jenkin Thomas.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:16 | Sun sets....4:35 | Moon rises.5:22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...7:59 | Gov. Island..8:48 | Hell Gate..10:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........SUNDAY, Dec. 12.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Claribel, from Jacmel Nov. 24, Aquin 25th, Aux Cayes 27th, Port-au-Prince 30th, and Kingston, Jam., Dec. 4. Dec. 9 and 10 encountered heavy gales from W. and S. W., and strong northerly gales the remainder of the passage. Left at Jacmel bark Meta, (Ger.,) for Havre wtg. cargo; bark John Walters, (Br.,) from Liverpool discg.; bark St. George, (Fr.,) for Bordeaux wtg. cargo; brig B. Lasco, (Fr.,) from Marseilles for Mexico, discg. At Gonaives, Nov. 10, brig August and Wilhelmine, (Ger.,) for St. Marc; brig Mathilde, ldg. for New-York; brig Minerva, for Falmouth, Eng., ldg.; brig Leonille Marie, (Fr.,) from Bordeaux. At Aux Cayes schrs. F. C. Fitch, Palestiria, Argo, Hitendolin, Barita, Columbus, Daybreak, Nicholas, Ager, Gaston Auges, Trott King, and Helena, all wtg. cargo.

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool Dec. 2 and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 29 cabin and 73 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis. Dec. 5, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 50 19, lon. 25 26, passed a National steamer bound E.; 6th, lat. 49 11, lon. 33 41, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; 11th, 355 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a German steamer bound E., showing signal letters R F B D; 12th, 142 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Adriatic, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Dec. 1 and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 17 cabin and 36 steerage passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 4, lat. 49 54, lon. 26, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 8th, lat. 45 01, lon. 51 05, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 44 43, lon. 53 09, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.; 9th, lat. 44 06, lon. 54 43, passed a three-masted steamer bound E.

Steam-ship August Andre, (Belg.,) Greve, Antwerp Nov. 19 and Vleesingen 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Experienced westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Somerset, (Br.,) Western, Bristol Nov. 30, with mdse. and 4 cabin and 16 steerage passengers to W. D. Morgan.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Bark Thomas Pope, Alexander, St. Paul de Loando Sept. 29, St. Helena Oct. 31, with mdse. to Yates & Porterfield. Crossed the equator Nov. 14, in lon. 33; Dec. 8, lat. 38, spoke brig Melrose, from Porto Rico, for New-York, 21 ds. out; left at St. Helena ship Regent, Bray, repairing, to sail for Boston in about 30 ds.; Cuba, for Falmouth, soon.

Bark Alexander Keith, (of St. John, N. B.,) ——, Dublin Sept. 20, in ballast to Perkins & Job. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Templar, Bartlett, Hamburg 57 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Lunt Bros. Has had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and been 16 ds. W. of Bermuda and 8 N. of Hatteras, with W. and N. W. gales; Dec. 9, off Chincoteague, passed schr. Sally Courtney, (of Boston,) bound S.

Bark Maggie Horton, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Horton, Liverpool 63 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Came a middle passage, and had strong westerly gales; has been 25 ds. on the coast.

Bark Beethoven, (Ger.,) Lenschen, Santos 63 ds., with coffee to Hard & Rand—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Nov. 2, in lon. 37; has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. E. gales.

Bark Emma, (of Halifax,) Card, Antwerp 63 ds., with iron to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Manlius, (of Nassau,) Todd, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co. Dec. 2 and 3, lat. 31 30, lon. 78, had a heavy gale from E. N. E., lost and split sails, and carried away foretopgallant and topmast backstays; on the 2d saw a brig with foremast gone; 11th, lat. 38, lon. 73 20, saw a brig with jibboom and maintopmast gone.

Brig Alice, (of Belize,) Montgomery, Truxillo 18 ds., with mdse. to Eggers & Heinlein—vessel to William Jex & Co.

WIND—Sunset—Light, N. N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Presnitz, for Antwerp, Glenartney, for London; barks G. de Zaldo, for Matanzas; Wilhelmine, for Queenstown; E. Williams, for Pensacola.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The American three-masted schr. George E. Thatcher, from Baltimore Nov. 2, for Dunkirk, which had been ashore, has been towed into Boulogne Harbor.

MOVILLE, Dec. 12.—The Allan Line steamer Hibernian, Capt. Archer, from Baltimore Nov. 27, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

The
Gorham Company,
NO. 1 BOND ST.,
RETAIL
A Large, Choice, and Varied Stock of
Rich
Solid Silverware
AND
Gorham Plate.
Small Articles of Moderate Value
Appropriate for
Holiday Gifts.
AND BY
JOSEPH BAEKMAN & SON, NO. 3 MAIDEN LANE.

Francis Tomes & Co.
INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR
SUPERIOR STOCK OF
FINE SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,
EMBRACING EVERY ARTICLE IN THE LINE.
DRESSING-CASES AND WORK-BOXES,
Fans and Opera-glasses,
TOILET ARTICLES,
London Silk Umbrellas,
AND
NOVELTIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE,
NEAR BROADWAY.

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SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.
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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES,
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Carpets and Rugs.
Woven Druggets
IN SQUARES AND BY THE YARD.
Plaid and Damask Floor Linens,
Hearth and Door Rugs,
IN ALL FABRICS.
Vestibule and Stoop Mats,
Sheepskin Rugs and Mats.
A large assortment of the above goods just received.
Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

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MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
NO. 550 BROADWAY,
OFFER A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE
STOCK OF FINE.
Electro-plated Ware,
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HAVE NOW THEIR STOCK OF POPULAR JEWELRY FOR THIS SEASON, INCLUDING ALL THE NEW STYLES AND ARTICLES. SPECIALTIES FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.
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A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF WATCHES OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, IN NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STYLES OF CASES, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF WATCHES WITH CHATELAINES TO MATCH.
SILVER WATCHES AND CHAINS SUITABLE FOR BOYS.
THE STORE WILL BE OPEN IN THE EVENING UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

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GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS
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DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS are the best made in the country. They take the lead of all first-class instruments, being unrivaled in beauty of tone, and perfection of mechanism in every detail.
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REAL LACE CURTAINS AT $7 50 per pair. Worth $16 per pair.
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NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS FROM
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NOTTINGHAM LACE, 15c. per yard upward.
LARGEST STOCK IN THE COUNTRY.
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HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
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